# ALPHABETUM

## GRANDONICO - MALABARICUM

*SIVE*

## SAMSCRUDONICUM.






ROMAE MDCCLXXII.

Typis Sac. Congregationis de Propag. Fide.

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*Praesidum Facultate.*

CLEMENTI . XIIII . P . O . M

TVTORI . FIDEI . ET . CVSTODI . RELIGIONIS

CVIVS . VIRTVTE . FELICITATE . IVSTITIA

SOLLICITVDO . OMNIVM . ECCLESIARVM

PROVIDE . ET . SANCTE . SVSTINETVR

ALPHABETVM . GRANDONICVM . MALABARICVM

SEV . SAMSCRVDONICVM

QVOD . AD . LATIVS . LONGIVSQVE . PROFERENDVM

CHRISTI . EVANGELIVM . INTER . INDICAS . GENTES

NVNC . PRIMVM . IN . TYPOGRAPHIA . SACR. CONGR

DE . PROPAGANDA . FIDE

NGENTI. SVMPTV. SCALPTVM. CONFLATVM ET. EXCVSVM. EST

STEPHANVS . BORGIA

A . SECRETIS . SS . CONGREGATIONIS

OB . MERITORVM . CVMVLVM

ET . RARVM . SVMMI . SACERDOTII . EXEMPLAR

NDVLGENTISSIMO . AC . CLEMENTISSIMO . PRINCIPI

ANIMO . LIBENS

OFFERT . COMMENDAT

# LECTORI
# ERUDITO

IOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS AMADUTIUS
Praeses Typographiae Sacrae Congregationis
de Propaganda Fide.

I. *NOvum prorsus peregrini Idiomatis Alphabetum nunc exhibemus, ut hisce veluti exoticarum lautitiarum primitiis Christianae Religioni, tum Litterato Orbi litare nos videamur. Alphabetum nempe Grandonico-Malabaricum, seu Samscrudonicum hoc est, unum scilicet ex tribus, quae in vastissima Malabarensi Regione usurpantur, quae quidem a Promontorio Comorino ad Canarense Regnum pertingit, & in qua quatuor Dynastae summas tenent, idest Cocini, Samorini, seu Calicuti, Travancori, & Canarai; quemadmodum & quatuor Religiones ibidem coluntur, Ethnica nimirum, Nestoriana, Iacobitica, & Catholica. Commode tres has Linguas accurate distinguit Clemens Peanius Alexandrinus, Carmelita Excalceatus Provinciae Pedemontanae, qui per plures annos Apostolicae Missioni Verapolensi, quae sui Ordinis Alumnis centum, & amplius abhinc annis concredita est, operam dedit: quique Romam redux & sacri muneris rationem reddere, & nobis ad huius Linguae instrumenta typographica scite paranda dux, & magister optimus opportune esse potuit, ut proinde eius etiam diligentia,*

*ac eruditionis copia, qua rem hanc & in Prologo, & in ceteris Alphabeti partibus pertractavit, nobis eadem vel repetendi, vel uberius etiam tradendi otium nunc fecerit, ac pauca alia dumtaxat nobis praefanda reliquerit. Quare eodem sedulo Operas dirigente, huius Idiomatis elaborati typi, & characteres conflati nunc primum sunt in hac Typographiae nostrae officina regio plane sumptu, & apparatu; quandoquidem cum LI. radicales litterae censeantur, XVI. nempe vocales, & XXXV. consonantes, ex quibus dein aliae, veluti secundariae procedunt, quas compositas, seu potius litterarum nexus appellaveris, eo sine processit characterum, seu typorum copia, ut MCXXVIII. numerentur, atque ex ea non leve etiam Typographis in perquirendis, ac simul etiam nectendis singulis harum litterarum formis confletur negotium.*

*II. Alia sane Indicarum Linguarum Alphabeta ex Typographia Orphanotrophei, quod Halae Magdeburgicae ad exemplum huius nostrae supra omnem imitationem Congregationis, Collegii, & Typographiae conditum pro Heterodoxae Religionis incremento, & propagatione iamdiu nos prodiisse vidimus; ac inter cetera Telugicae, & Tamulicae Linguae praesertim nonnulla specimina innotuerunt, cura Beniamini Scultzii, qui Catechismum, & alia Ethices Opuscula hisce conscripta linguis vulgavit anno CIↃIↃCCXLVI., quemadmodum & Tamulicae Linguae Grammaticae Institutiones, auctore Bartholomaeo Ziegenbalgio Regis*

*gis Daniae apud Indos Orientales Missionario, antea excusae fuerant anno* CIↃIↃCCXVI. *Harum sane Linguarum Alphabeta nos etiam parare contendimus, ut per ea ceterorum, quae obtinemus, characterum ampla supellex, quae iamdiu personato Dorotheo Asciano, seu Matthiae Zimermannio* (1) *invidiam creavit, plenius augeatur. Verumtamen id honoris nobis nunc factum gratulamur, ut ad verae Religionis amplificationem, & ad Romanae Ecclesiae decus, hortante potissimum hac beatitudine temporum, quae nobis CLEMENTIS XIV. P. O. M. providentia, qua regimur, obtigisse gaudemus, huius Linguae formas, ac Orthodoxae Fidei placita, & rudimenta hisce consignata typis, quae propediem in lucem emittentur, primi omnino protulisse gloriaremur. Innotuerant sane aliqua ex parte Litterato Orbi huiusmodi Grandonico-Malabarici, seu Samscrudonici characteres, quibus scilicet Herbarum nomina designata videri possunt in Horto Indico Malabarico, quod opus per Henricum Van Rheedeium Malabarici Regni Gubernatorem, & Ioh. Casearium Ecclesiasten in Coccino cum notis, & commentariis Arnoldi Syenii, & Ioh. Commelinii editum est Amstelodami* IX. *Voluminibus instructum anno*



(1) *Montes Pietatis Romanenses*; in Tractatu sane calumnioso: *de Nervis rerum gerendarum Romanae Ecclesiae*; *Lipsiae* 1670. §. CI. *pag.* 522., *& seqq.*

*no* CIↃIↃCLXXVIII. (1), *& In quo nempe Regni Malabarici Plantae rariores Latinis, Malabaricis, Arabicis, & Brammhanicis characteribus, nominibusque expressae, & una cum floribus, fructibus, & seminibus delineatae exhibentur. Verum nec singuli characteres, nec qui ibidem habentur, typographicis formis expressi conspiciuntur, sed aere incisi in Tabulis prostant, quemadmodum & iisdem characteribus in lignea Tabula expressis habetur testimonium Emmanuelis Carnerii Interpretis Societatis Indico-Belgicae, ut & vulgares Malabarico-Tamulici insculpti deprehenduntur in Tabula pariter lignea, quam scilicet in Prologo* (2) *dedit Peanius noster. Ceterum Carolus Mortonius Medicus, & Societatis Regiae Londinensis a Secretis in Eduardi Bernardii Oxoniensis* Orbis Eruditi Litteratura (3), *seu in Tabula* XXVII. *Alphabetorum, quam a se restauratam, & supplementis quibusdam auctam charta maxima rursus edidit anno* CIↃIↃCCLIX., *commode col.* VII. *aliquot Litteras, quae Malabaricae inscribuntur, exhibuit, sed quae Tamulicae potius sunt, ut intuenti patebit. Desideratur quapropter Alphabetum hoc ipsum in ampla illa Alphabetorum Collectione, quam, adscitis quinetiam Orationibus Dominicalibus ducentis litterarum, & idio-*

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(1) *Typis Ioh. Van Samerenz in fol.*
(2) §. XII. *pag.* 12.
(3) *Edit. ann.* 1689.

*& idiomatum generibus expressis, edidit Lipsiae anno* CIↃIↃCCXLVIII. *typis Gott. Frid. Rumssii* (1). *Ioh. Frid. Fritzius, cui succenturiatus accessit Beniaminus Scultzius, quem supra laudavimus; Quandoquidem Tamulicae litterae sunt, quae ibidem pro Malabaricis proponuntur. Deest postremo etiam in Magno Lexico Encyclopedico, ubi idiomatum omnium Alphabeta recensentur, quamquam tamen Grandonicum Alphabetum Brammbanibus sacrum exhibeatur, ac interim aliqua ibidem etiam de Samscrudonico leviter attingantur.*

III. *Quare par fuit, ut de hac Lingua nova, & incognita prorsus nunc paullo fusius tractaretur, quod sane in Prologo accurate peractum a Peanio nostro deprehendes, ubi etiam nonnulla proferuntur, quae ad Grammaticam, cuius edendae stat consilium, pertinere potius videantur. Succedunt Prologo* XI. *Capita, quorum primum est de vocalibus litteris;* II. *de consonis simplicibus;* III. *de consonis compositis;* IV. *de litteris binis, ac ternis compositis;* V. *de aliis consonis duplicibus;* VI. *de litteris finalibus;* VII. *de variis litterarum nexibus;* VIII. *de recta pronunciandi ratione;* IX. *de litteris deficientibus;* X. *est de notis numericis, quas in* VIII. *Tabulas redegit;*

(1) Orientalisch- und Occidentalischer Sprachmeister / &c.

*degit; ac* XI. *tandem succedit, quod Christianam Catechesim pro Tironum exercitatione comprehendit. Adnotat quinetiam Peanius noster ad calcem, inter Malabaritas voces aliquas adesse, quae cum Syriacis, vel Chaldaicis affinitatem hebeant, ut sane habere etiam animadvertit Maturinus Veyssierreius La-Crozius in eius Epistola ad Ioh. Chamberlaynium* (1), *qui putat una cum Religione Christiana Syrorum litteras penetrasse in remotissimas Orientis partes, in Taprobanam nempe Insulam, seu Sielediuam, quam nunc* Ceylan *dicunt, in Dioscoridem, sive Zocotoram, in Malleicam, & Callianam, quae Regiones nunc* Malabar, & Calecut *audiunt, & in quibus etiamnum non pauci ex iis populis Christiani supersunt, qui Syrorum elementis, & idiomate in Liturgiis utuntur. Testis hac de re esse etiam potest MS. Codex, in quo habetur* Ordo baptizandi iuxta ritum Chaldaeorum Syriace, *qui descriptus innuitur iussu Iulii Antonii Sanctorii per Gasparem de Malavar Indum, servum olim, deinde Diaconum, & familiarem Rever. D. Haaman Ignatii olim Patriarchae Iacobit., unum ex Praeceptoribus Linguae Chaldaicae, & Arabicae in Collegio Neophytorum Romae, mense Iulio anno* CIϽIϽLXXX., *qui Codex fuit Salomonis Nigri. Damasci Syriae, Schismatici hominis, qui, emen-*

(1) *Thesaur. Epistolic. La-Crozian. Lipsiae* 1742. *Tom.* III. *Epist.* 42. *pag.* 83., *& seq.*

ementita Romana fide, Cathedram Linguae Syriacae in Archigymnasio Romanae Sapientiae, & Arabicae in Collegio Urbano de Propaganda Fide spatio annorum IV. obtinuit, ut ex vita, quam de se ipso conscripsit (1), manifeste patet, quique dein in Angliam rediit, ac denuo etiam Halam Magdeburgicam petiit, ubi Heterodoxorum operibus ad Religionem spectantibus inserviebat, ut & eiusdem Orphanotropheo Libros suos plures donaverit, qui recensentur in Catalogo Codicum Mss. laudati Orphanotrophei, quem habes in Epistola Theophili Sigefridi Bayerii ad La-Crozium (2). Certe Saeculo VI. litteras Syriacas in Malabarensibus Regionibus una cum Christiana Religione cultas fuisse suadent praesertim, quae Cosmas Aegyptius Monachus, Indopleustes dictus, anno circiter IↃXXXV., imperante Iustiniano, scriptis mandavit (3): Ἐν τῇ Ταπροβάνῃ νήσῳ ἐν τῇ ἐσωτέρᾳ Ἰνδίᾳ, ἔνθα τὸ Ἰνδικὸν πέλαγός ἐστι,

(1) *Memoria Nigriniana, hoc est Salomonis Negri Damasceni vita, olim ab ipsomet conscripta, nunc autem accessionibus quibusdam illustrata &c. Edidit Gottlieb Anastasius Freylinghausen. Halae Salicae impensis Orphanotrophei* 1764. *pag.* 3., & 4.

(2) *Cit. Thesaur. Tom. I. Epist.* 3. *pag.* 19.

(3) *Opinio de Mundo Lib.* III. *pag.* 178., & 179. *Tom.* II. *Collectionis Novae Patrum, & Scriptor. Graecor. per Bernard. de Montfaucon Parisiis* 1706.

ἐστι, καὶ Ἐκκλησία Χριστιανῶν ἐστὶν ἐκεῖ καὶ κληρικοὶ, καὶ πιστοὶ, οὐκ οἶδα δὲ εἰ καὶ περαιτέρω· ὁμοίως, καὶ εἰς τὴν λεγομένην Μαλὲ, ἔνθα τὸ πέπερι γίνεται· καὶ ἐν τῇ Καλλιάνα δὲ τῇ καλουμένῃ, καὶ Ἐπίσκοπός ἐστιν ἀπὸ Περσίδος χειροτονούμενος. ὁμοίως καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῇ καλουμένῃ Διοσκορίδους κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ Ἰνδικὸν πέλαγος, ἔνθα καὶ οἱ παροικοῦντες Ἑλληνιστὶ λαλοῦσι, πάροικοι τῶν Πτολεμαίων τῶν μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα ὑπαρχόντων, καὶ κληρικοί εἰσιν ἐκ Περσίδος χειροτονούμενοι καὶ πεμπόμενοι ἐν τοῖς αὐτόθι, καὶ Χριστιανῶν πλῆθος.
In Taprobana Insula ad interiorem Indiam, ubi Indicum pelagus exstat, Ecclesia Christianorum habetur, ubi Clerici, & fideles reperiuntur: an ulterius etiam, ignoro. Similiter in Male, ut vocant (*unde Malebarr*), ubi gignitur piper. In Calliana vero (sic nuncupant) Episcopus est, in Perside ordinari solitus. Similiterque in Insula, quae Dioscoridis vocatur, in eodem Mari Indico sita, cuius incolae Graece loquuntur, suntque coloni a Ptolemaeis Alexandri Macedonis successoribus istuc deportati, Clerici reperiuntur, ex Perside, ubi ordinantur, eodem transmissi: ibi etiam Chri-

stia-

stianorum multitudo versatur. *Consule hac de re, quae erudite Montfauconius disserit in Praefatione* (1) *ad ipsam Cosmae Christianam Topographiam. Addit praeterea La-Crozius supra laudatus* (2) *Christianos Malabarenses iis uti litteris, quae Chaldaicis, seu Syriacis antiquis characteribus, qui Estranghelo vulgo dicuntur, respondent, ut ex quibusdam schedis inde allatis, quae in Bibliotheca Regia Berolinensi servantur, se deprehendisse affirmat, & ut etiam patet ex Missali Ms. iisdem Chaldaicis litteris conscripto, quod paucis ab hinc annis Florentius Polonus Episcopus Areopolitanus, & Vicarius Apostolicus in Serra Malabarum Romam misit ad Sacram Congreg. de Prop. Fide, ut eius typis excuderetur.*

IV. *Malabares vero scripta sua metrica potius, quam soluta oratione condere gaudent, ac multi inter eos idcirco omni tempore exstiterunt Poetae, qui historias, & res ad Religionem pertinentes versibus consignarunt, & quidem vario modo. Tria enim metri genera potissimum in eorum Poesi, quam* കവി Cavì *nominant, usuveniunt, unum, quod XIV. pedibus constat, ac* പരുവം Paruvam *dicitur; alterum vero, quod*

(1) *Cap.* III, §. VI. *pag.* X.
(2) *Cit. Tom.* III. *Epist.* 42. *pag.* 82.

quod primum versum ex XVIII. pedibus, secundum ex XII. habet, & கண்ணம் Kánnam vocatur; ac tertium tandem, cuius singuli versus ab Alphabeti litteris inchoantur, & சங்கீர்த்தனம் Sanghirttenam appellatur. Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalgius testatur in eius Epistola ad La-Crozium (1) se iam concinasse Delineationem Ethnicismi Malabarici, quod Opus nondum editum Halae inter Mss. invenitur, & in eius Parte II. totum de Philosophia Caput de Poesi agere affirmat. Nos heic haud inopportunum, neque iniucundum futurum censemus, si fragmentum Poematis de Deipara heic nunc attulerimus, quod nobis Peanius noster communicavit, quodque metro, quod பருவம் Paruvam dicitur, & quo praesertim fabulosae eorum Numinum historiae, bella, & cetera ipsorum gesta conscripta habentur, conceptum est. Ex eo facile etiam quisque deprehendet, qua soni dulcedine carmina hoc idiomate, & hoc metri genere elaborata donentur, quae inest nimirum tribus prioribus syllabis ob harmoniae leges, quae in his potissimum perficiuntur. En illud:

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(1) Cit. Thesaur. Epist. La-Croz. Tom. I. Epist. 319. pag. 381., & seqq.

ഘാടഭിതങ്കടക്കിന്ത്രും ബന്സ്ത്രങ്ക

ച്ഛ്രേഷ്ഠദേവം

ഘാടഭിതഗ്രണം പ്രകിത്ര്യഹിഷ്ഠ്വവ

ദിഷ്ടം

ജ്ഞകിന്ദ്രങ്കൊവദ്രനം വജിക്കം

ക്ഷണം തെകാദ്ധം

ജ്ഞകിയദ്രങ്കനദ്രശ്ചകയഷ്ണ്വവഗ്ദ്ധം ഞ

ഹൃവിയം

ബന്ഗ്ഗകിഷ്യം ജ്ഞഹം കദ്രനഹിന്ദ്രദ്യം

യദ്രഗ്ദ്ധ്യം

ബന്ഗ്ഗടദ്രന്വ്യരക്കിദേവടിതി

ഷ്യം ഫിനെ

സൃവഷ്ടം തിന്ദ്രങ്കബണിശെദ്രടിക്കാന

ബന്തെപാദ്രലെ

സ്വർണ്ണകന്യകയിൽ ധർമ്മഭാ ശോഭി
ച്ചേറ്റം

മാറ്റുള്ള പൊന്ന ലോഹശേഷ
ത്തിൽ എന്ന പോലെ

മറ്റുള്ളയർത്ഥങ്ങളിൽ പ്ര
കാശിച്ചു

Suámiden bbhakdi nitiam manessil púndu
Dévam

Suámida gunam predì snéhicciu vannicci-
dum

Adinàl Déva dánam varddhikkum kcianam
tórrum

Adinàl nájaga ddharmmà varggam behu
biddham

Manà sciuddhium ahangàra hìnavum ddhár-
sztiam

Manà sciubbhà anuruttívm Déva bbhìdium
pinnè

Suvarnám tannil manì sciòbbhikkum enna
póle

Suvarnà kaniágheil ddharmabbhà sciòbbhi-
cciéttam

Màttullà pónna lóha scesżattil enna póle

Ma-

Mattullà ddharmmà anugà ganattil pragáſciccíu (1).

v. *Malabares quinetiam ſcripta ſua tradere conſueverunt foliis oblongis,* ഓല Ola *dictis ex Palma Indica, quae* പന Panà *vocatur, eaque exarant ope cuiuſdam ſtili ferrei, vel chalibei, qui* എഴുത്താണി Ezuttáni, *vel* നാരായം Nárájam *apud ipſos audit. Huiuſmodi graphium exſtat etiam inter peregrina Cimelia Bibliothecae huius noſtrae Congregationis ex dono Cl. Praeſulis Stephani Borgiae eiuſdem Congr. a Secretis. Nec caret Bibliotheca ipſa aliquot Voluminibus ex huiuſmodi foliis compactis, quos* ഗ്രന്ഥം Grantham *Malabares dicunt, & quorum ſex in ea adſervantur. In horum uno Chriſtiana Catechesis, & alia ad Religionem pertinentia*



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(1) Ideſt: *Beata Virgo Maria Deum ſemper habens in mente, & propter ipſius bonitatem Dominum amabat, atque ipſi inſerviebat, ac adeo Dei gratia omni momento in Virgine augebatur, ac multiplici virtutum genere Domina replebatur: in ipſa elucebant puritas, humilitas, prudentia, caſtitas, virginitas, religio, ac pietas in Deum. Verum ſicuti univerſis metallis aurum puriſſimum ſupereminet, ac prae auro refulget lapis pretioſus, ſic inter omnia virtutum genera pretioſae Virginis magis enituit clementia, ac miſericordia.*

*tum soluta oratione, tum carmine exarata continentur; in altero Tractatus habetur ad Medicam artem spectans; in tertio prostant superstitiosae nonullae Orationes, quas* മന്ത്രം Mandram *Malabares vocant; in quarto paucula de rebus superstitiosis occurrunt, sicut & sortilegia, ac incantationes traduntur in quinto; ac demum in sexto Catechismus Christianus Missionis Malabaricae deprehenditur: ut nunc omittam* LVI. *alia folia huiusmodi ex dono laudati Cl. Praesulis in eamdem Bibliothecam inlata, quae sermones aliquot morales, atque in Christi passionem considerationes exhibent. Adest quinetiam fragmentum Poematis ab Anonymo in laudem Divi Alexii concinnatum, quod pariter hisce foliis ex Indica Palma excipitur. Ceterum Europei praesertim, qui in illis Regionibus degunt, charta communi utuntur, cui eorum scripta commendant, & ex qua dein Libros compingunt. Tale est Dictionarium Grandonico-Malabarico-Lusitanum in 4. inchoatum a Ioh. Ernesto Hanklendenio S. I., &, eo vita functo, perfectum ab Antonio Pimentelio Lusitano Archiepiscopo Cranganorensi. Aliud etiam Dictionarium Latino-Malabaricum in fol. nunc habet Bibliotheca ipsa ex dono Cl. Borgiae, cui eiusdem Auctor Peanius noster concesserat. Tertium etiam ibidem adservatur Lexicon Malabarico-Lusitanum, cui Grammaticae Institutiones adnectuntur, ex dono Peanii nostri. Exstat ibidem pariter Grammatica Lusitano-Mala-*

*ba-*

*barica Sinica charta conscripta, cui parvum Lexicon succedit, & altera Latino-Malabarica in 8., auctoribus anonymis. Adest pariter Catechismus Missionis Malabaricae in 8. elaboratus, atque conscriptus ab Angelo Francisco a Sancta Theresa Vigliottio Carmelita Excalceato Provinciae Pedemontanae, Episcopo Metelopolitano, ac in Serra Malabarum Vicario Apostolico. Tum Miscellaneorum parvum volumen in 4. habetur, in quo Catechismus parvus pro pueris, Sermo de Passione Domini, Carmen de iudicio universali, aliud de Deipara, & Alphabetum denique Malabarico-Tamulicum comprehenditur. Insuper ex dono Cl. Borgiae Bibliotheca nunc habet Synodum Diamperitanam in 8. vetustissimae Indorum Orientalis Ecclesiae ab Alexio De Menezesio Eremita Augustiniano, Archiep. Metropolita Goensi, & Indiarum Orientalium Primate celebratam ex auctoritate Clementis VIII. Pont. Maximi anno* CIↃIↃXCIX., *de qua infra dicemus; cui adnectitur methodus orandi per Laudosias, seu armillas precarias, quae rosaria, & coronae vulgo audiunt, tum brevis Catechismus, ac Vita Beati Andreae Apostoli. Accedit praeterea Commonitorium Pastorale, seu Conciliare, ac potius Diamperitanae Synodi explanatio, quam anno* CIↃIↃCVI. *concinnavit Franciscus Rozius Catalaunus S.I., qui Menezesii laborum, & vigiliarum consors, ac Syriacae Linguae interpres in celebratione laudatae Synodi exstitit, quique primum Episcopus Angamallensis, ac deinde Cranganorensis Archie-*

*piscopus designatus est. Nec omittendus venit Tractatus de VII. Ecclesiae Sacramentis in fol. exaratus manu Colanceri Matthai Cattenari, Sacerdotis Syri, qui auctorem habet Ioh. Bapt. Multedium Genuensem Carmelitam Excalceatum, Episcopum Limirensem, ac in Serra Malabarum Vicarium Apostolicum, quique ex laudati Peanii dono cessit Bibliothecae huiusce Congregationis, in qua nimirum Codices omnes, quos hactenus recensuimus, adservantur. Alii etiam huiusmodi Mss. Codices habentur in Bibliotheca Seminarii Missionum Apostolicarum apud Carmelitas Excalceatos ad Divi Pancratii extra Portam Aureliam: in qua scilicet exstat Grammatica Latino-Malabarica, atque Lexicon Lusitano-Malabarico-Latinum, auctore Stephano a S. Maria Carmelita Excalceato Veneto, ac in Indiis Orientalibus Missionario Apostolico; tum etiam Viridarium Orientale, in quo genuinae Herbarum, & Plantarum figurae graphice describuntur, ac earum natura, vires, ac proprietates accurate explicantur, auctore Matthaeo a S. Ioseppho Carmelita Excalceato Neapolitano, in Arabia, Perside, ac demum in Indiis Orientalibus Missionario Apostolico, qui etiam multam operam impendit in Horto Indico Malabarico, quem supra innuimus, ut Casearius Belga Ecclesiastes in Civitate Cocinensi fatetur (1), & ut etiam Henricus Van Rheedeius rursus ingerit (2). Quapropter Codices*

*hos*

(1) *In Praefat. Tom. I.* (2) *In Praefat. Tom. II.*

hos omnes nunc innuisse iuvabit, tum ut Sacrae Congregationis usibus, & opportunitatibus, si quando contigerit, patere facile possint, tum ut Appendicis loco esse etiam queant, si quando publicae luci affulgeat Bibliotheca Malabarica, quam ab anno CIƆIƆCCVIII. concinnaverat Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalgius, ut ex eius Epistola ad La Crozium data cognovimus (1), quamque dein La-Crozius (2) ipse Latine vertendam, atque etiam edendam Paullo Ernesto Iablonskio per litteras exhibuerat; quamquam nos facile deprehenderimus saepe in hoc lapsos Ziegenbalgium, & La-Crozium, ut litteras, & cetera Tamulica nobis pro Malabaricis obtruderint.

VI. Nunc id reliquum esset, ut de Malabaricae gentis religione, moribus, regione, ceterisque aliqua praefaremur, ut quo loci Alphabetum hoc nostrum in usu sit, clarius innotesceret. Sed qui pro dignitate id faciat, qui tam angustis continetur limitibus? Quare saltem id cursim, & leviter, ut nobis nunc licet, perficiemus. Malabaribus quidem primarium Numen est പരബ്രഹ്മം Parabrahmam, cui subsequuntur tercenta triginta duo decies centena millia Semideorum, quos ദേവകൾ Déva-

 ghel

(1) Cit. Thesaur. Epistolic. La-Crozian. Tom. I. Epist. 319. pag. 381., & seqq.

(2) Ibid. Tom. III. Epist. 90. pag. 170.

ghel *dicunt, quibusque pro Rege, & Principe adest Numen alterum, quod* ഇന്ദ്രൻ Indren, *seu* ദേവിന്ദ്രൻ Devindren *appellant. Communis est praeterea universis ferme Indorum Populis, ut docet Vir Cl. Augustinus Antonius Georgius Eremitarum Augustinensium decus, & ornamentum in suo* Alphabeto Tibetano (1), *Trinitas quaedam Deorum* തൃമൂർത്തികൾ Trimúrttighel *a Malabaribus nuncupata, quae quidem sit illis veluti Religionis fundamentum praecipuum. Brammhanis enim erat femina quaedam* परासक्ती Parasakti, *quae* പരാശക്തി Parasciakti *audit & apud Malabares, idest prima quaedam potentia excellentissima, & sublimissima, ex qua tres filii prodierunt, quorum primus* ब्राम्हा Bramha *apud Indostanos,* ബ്രമ്മാവ Branmáva, *vel* ബ്രഹ്മാവ Brahmáva *apud Malabares dicitur, secundus* वीस्नू Viscnù *a primis,*

(1) *Part. I. §. LI. pag. 97., tum §. LII. pag. 99.*

വിഷ്ണു Visznu, ഹരി Hari, *vel* നാരായണൻ Nárájanen *ab alteris salutatur*, *ac tertius tandem*, *quem illi* इस्वरेन Isuoren, *seu* इस्वर Isuor *appellant*, *hi vero* രുദ്രൻ Rudren, ശിവൻ Sciven, മഹേശ്വരൻ Mahésuaren, *seu* പരമേശ്വരൻ Paramésuaren *etiam nominant*. *Varia dein his potestas a Matre tradita*, *& variae horum proprietates praedicantur*, *inter quas praecipuae sunt* സൃഷ്ടി srusti, സ്ഥിതി sthidi, സംഹാരം samugáram, *nempe* creare, gubernare, & destruere, *quaeque a Georgio nostro ibidem*, *ab Auctore Dissertationis* De Diis Indorum Orientalium, *a Buchetio in Epistola ad Huetium*, *a La-Crozio in Libro* De Christ. Ind., *ac tandem a Ioh. Francisco Pivatio in novo eius Dictionario* (1) *ample exponuntur*. *Insuper Pivatius ope decem aenea-*

(1) *Nuovo Dizionario scientifico*, *e curioso sacro profano*. *In Venezia* 1749. *per Benedetto Milocco pag.* 117. *ad pag.* 160.

*aenearum Tabularum exhibet tantumdem metamorphoses Idoli* விஷ்ணு Viſznù, *quae etiam cerni poſſunt mire expreſſae a Conſtantino Aſculano Capuccinorum Alumno in Nepalenſi illo Codice ex charta radicis arboreae, qui exſtat in Bibliotheca Collegii Urbani, & cuius nos meminimus in Praefatione ad Alphabetum Brammhanicum* (1)*; quemadmodum haec ipſa luculenter explanavit, ac confixit Ioh. Taddaeus a S. Birgitta Carmelita Excalceatus in eius Ms. Codice, qui in Archivo Fratrum Ordinis ſui ad Divae Mariae de Scala adſervatur. Ziegenbalgius quinetiam in ſuis ad La-Crozium litteris, quas ſupra citavimus, provocat ad* Delineationem Ethnicismi Malabarici, *& ad* Genealogiam Deorum Malabaricorum, *quam ſe concinnaſſe affirmat; ſed Opera haec adhuc inedita ſunt, ut ipſe teſtatur* (2), *& ut nos etiam adhuc ſuſpicamur. Verum Chriſtiana Religio non nova, nec peregrina prorſus eſt illis in Regionibus, quin potius iamdiu floret; Teſtis enim eſt Coſmas Indopleuſtes, ut ex eius loco ſuperius adducto pateſcit, Saeculo* VI. *a Chriſto nato, ibidem veri Dei cultum obtinuiſſe. Tum celebres ſunt Chriſtiani illi, qui Sancti Thomae dicuntur, quique ſe eius diſcipulos gloriantur, licet id dubia, & incerta ſaltem traditione nitatur. Ceterum La-*

*Cro-*

(1) *§.* VI. *pag.* XVIII.
(2) *Tom. I. n. 319. pag. 381., & ſeqq.*

*Crozius* (1) *ad Bayerium scribens in ea est opinione, ut censeat, horum Christianorum originem in fine Saeculi* III. *esse statuendam. Ast vero, cui Thomae, an Christi Apostolo, qui in India fuerit, Maliapure degerit, ibique Christi Religionem stabiliverit, an Thomae Manetis discipulo, qui in Indiam venisse dicitur missus a Manete ipso circa ann.* CCLXXVII., *an Thomae altero Cannae, seu Mar-Thomae, mercatore Christiano Armeno, qui, imperante* ചേരപെരുമാൾ Cerà-Perumàl, *Rege nempe universae Malabaricae Ditionis circa ann.* DCLXXIV., *Indiam petiit, & cum admodum dives esset, Christianis Malabaricis multa beneficia impertivit, multaque illis a Rege privilegia obtinuit, ipsius Christianae Religionis apud Indos origo, & propagatio adscribenda sit, dubium sane est, & incertum. Historiam vero Malabarice scriptam de Divo Apostolo Thoma ex Ziegenbalgio memomorat Theophilus Sigefridus Bayerius in Epistola ad La-Crozium* (2). *Tum Ziegenbalgius ipse* (3) *laudato La-Crozio ingerit suam de Christianis S. Thomae prolixam epistolam Tranquebaria ad Ministerium Berolinense missam. Ceterum La-Crozium Librum* de S. Thomae Christianis *elaboravit, quem memorat Bayerius, quemque elegantissimum vo-*

(1) *Tom.* III. *n.* 32. *p.* 62. (2) *Tom.* I *n.* 15. *p.* 24.
(3) *Ibid. cit. Epist.* 319. *pag.* 381., & *seqq.*

*vocat* (1). *Ast in tanta rerum incertitudine prudentius se gerere mihi videtur laudatus Bayerius, dum ait* (2): De S. Thoma, quis omnino sit, vehementer ambigo. Nam Apostolum non credam fuisse, quaedam videntur prohibere: ut negem, nulla satis iubet argumentatio. *Quod vero certum haberi debet, illud est, ex antiquis traditionibus notum esse, Christianos Syriacos in littore Montano, seu Malcibarico per longam saeculorum seriem suos Episcopos semper ex Babylonia habuisse. Tum in Concilio Nicaeno sub Constantino M. celebrato ann.* CCCXXV. *mentio fit Indiae magnae, nec ob aliam sane caussam, quam propter Christianos in ea tunc commorantes. Insuper veteres eorum Historiae Syriace scriptae, & illis in Regionibus inventae anno* CIↃIↃXCIX. *testantur, referente Antonio Gowea, qui* Itinerarium *scripsit* Alexii Menezesii in Montibus Angamalitanis in ora Malabarica, *Malabarensem Eiscopum duos olim habuisse Suffraganeos, qui eidem, tamquam Metropolitae suberant, Episcopum scilicet Zocotorae, sive Dioscoridis Insulae, & Episcopum Masin in Oriente. Ast Christiana Religio firmius in Indicis oris constabilita, amplificata, & ab erroribus expurgata fuit anno, quem supra dixi,* CIↃIↃXCIX., *in quo nimirum Alexius Menezesius olim Eremita Augustinianus, dein Goensis Archiepiscopus Synodum*

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(1) *Ibid. Epist.* 40. *p.* 53. (2) *Ibid. Epist.* 36. *p.* 49.

dum in Urbe Malabarensi Diamper celebravit, qua sane multos, qui irrepserant, & late serpebant, Nestorianismi, & Manicheismi errores confodit, atque profligavit. Synodus haec ipsa, quam nos supra Malabarice scriptam designavimus, in Lusitanum idioma, & ex eo in Latinum conversa, edita est Romae anno CIↃIↃCCXLV. Hieronymi Mainardii typis a Ioh. Facundo Raulinio Caesaraugustano, qui iam fuerat Eremitarum Augustinensium Magister Generalis, ac simul Historiam Ecclesiae Malabaricae, eiusdemque Liturgiam, ac Dissertationes varias insuper addidit. Hunc Librum consulat, qui pleniora desiderat. Nec leve incrementum Christianae Religioni factum in Indicis Malabarensium plagis post Apostolicos Ministros illuc primum ab Alexandro VII. Pont. Max. ablegatos ex Carmelitarum Excalceatorum Familia, quorum agmen duxit Iosephus M. Sebastianius, qui renunciatus Episcopus Hieropolitanus illic Episcopum ordinavit Indicum Presbyterum, nomine Alexandrum de Campo, quique Romam repetens missus est ad Aegei Maris Insulas, dein Episcopus Bisignanensis inter Calabros renunciatus, ac tandem ad Tiphernatem Ecclesiam in Umbria translatus est. Eius in Malabarenses Regiones delegationis Historiam Italice scripsit, quae Romanis typis dein excusa est anno CIↃIↃCLVI. Si de Missionum Apostolicarum statu aliis in Regionibus conterminis Indorum cognoscere quis velit, adeat Relationem Provinciae Malabarensis Francisci Barretii excusam anno CIↃIↃCXLV., & in qua plures quoque chorographicas eru-

*eruditiones percipere facile erit. Ceterum hac in re consuli etiam poterit Philippus Baldius in Descriptione Malabari, & Coromandelii, ut alios nunc omittamus, qui haec obiter attigerunt.*

*VII. Haec sunt, quae de Alphabeto Grandonico-Malabarico, seu Samscrudonico, tum de ceteris, quae ad ipsum pertinere visa sunt, praefari nobis nunc libuit. Faxit Deus, qui iamdiu videt, ac sustinet in Aquilone, & in Oriente admirandi nominis sui abominationem, & caelestis, vivificaeque doctrinae suae depravationem, & inscitiam, ut vel ab hisce levioribus primordiis, quorum dein ope etiam maioribus, utilioribusque incoeptis velificari enitimur, tantum & adiumenti, & commodi in Evangelicae veritatis Praecones, qui ab Apostolica Sede illuc ablegantur, derivetur, quo maiori, aliqua saltem ex parte, Christianae Fidei incremento per hoc ipsum consulatur. Prela siquidem nostra quamcitissime exspectant Christianum Catechismum in hoc ipsum idioma a Peanio nostro conversum, quo duce, & auspice per vastissimas illas Orientis plagas sincera, & intemerata Orthodoxae Religionis dogmata, & Christi mysteria, confractis tandem Idolis, devictis efficaci, suavique Christi gratia insipientibus cordibus Paganorum, eliminatisque superstitionis, & gentium ritibus, longe, lateque disseminentur. Qui legis, vivas, valeas, floreas feliciter.*

# ALPHABETUM
## GRANDONICO - MALABARICUM
*SIVE*
## SAMSCRUDONICUM.

### *PROLOGUS.*

I. CUM Purpuratorum Patrum Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide cura, atque ſollicitudo plane Apoſtolica in Chriſtianorum utilitatem, ex quibus populoſa coaleſcit Malabarenſis Eccleſia, in eo etiam fuerit, ut publica luce donaretur ſuis expreſſa elementis, ac formis recenti, deditaque opera elaboratis Malabarica Lingua, atque ea quidem typis, & impenſis Sacrae eiuſdem Congregationis; par, & aequum ſane fuit, ut de eius elementis, litteriſque aliqua a nobis proferentur; tum ex quibus ipſa promanet fontibus, quibuſque inſuper ſaltem primioribus utatur regulis, etiam a nobis proderetur. Exſpectanda autem non erit a benevolo Lectore effuſa, numeriſque omni-

bus absoluta explanatio, quae a nobis nunc tradatur; quandoquidem praestitutos limites facile praetergrederemur, cum Grammaticales regulas haud nunc proponendas susceperimus, sed prima tantum rudimenta, eaque brevi, expeditaque methodo exponere nobis mens sit.

II. Quare ut clariori, qua fieri potest, ratione incedatur, in ipso sermonis exordio non incongruum admonere putamus, quod & ab Eduardo Bernardio in suis Alphabetis, a Bayerio in *Comment. Academ. Petropolit.* Tom. IV. pag. 243., & ab aliis, quos prae manibus habere licuit, haud animadversum deprehendimus, Malabaricam scilicet Linguam, confusam, indistinctamque penes eosdem Auctores, semper exstitisse; quasi idem prorsus esset Idioma Malabaricum, atque Tamulicum; quo sane nihil absurdius hac in re comminisci potest. Asserere enim, Tamulicam Linguam Malabaricam esse, aut Malabaricam esse Tamulicam, idem prorsus esset, ac si Gallicam diceres, & Italicam Linguam invicem non differre. Licet autem utriusque Linguae, Malabaricae, & Tamulicae radices communes sint; scriptura tamen, modus pronuciandi, expressio ipsa verborum, diversa litterarum conformatio in externis rebus significandis, & elementorum denique numerus in Malabarica maior, ac in Tamulica

lica minor ostendunt sine dubio, quam ingens in utraque diversitas habeatur.

III. Quod si Auctores eruditione, ac litterarum fama ceteroquin praestantes Tamulicam, & Malabaricam in unam veluti redigunt linguam, easdemque confusas nobis exhibent, non ab alia certe repeti caussa potest, quam ab inscitia Idiomatum, litterarumque, quibus utuntur populi contermini, qui in littore Coromandelino, ac Malabarico commorantur. Mirandum propterea non est, Cl. Virum Bartholomaeum Ziegenbalgium splendide hac in re fuisse allucinatum; videns enim ipse aliquot scripturae Malabaricae specimina typis expressa in ingenti Opere Horti Indici-Malabarici, quod sex maioribus Voluminibus Amstelodami anno CIↃIↃCLXXIX. prodiit, ipsa censuit esse Tamulica, ratus, *adeo discrepare a genuina characterum Malabaricorum forma, ut ipsis etiam Indis ignota sint*, ut nimirum ait in Praefatione ad Grammaticam Tamulicam Halae Saxonum ab ipso editam anno CIↃIↃCCXVI., cum tamen ea, quae in Horto Indico-Malabarico inspiciuntur Malabaricae scripturae specimina sint optime expressa, ac peritis nativae illius linguae elementorum lectu facillima. His necessario praelibatis, apteque perpensis, in Malabaricae Linguae explicationem progredimur.

IV. Gens itaque Malabarica tribus utitur Linguis; Grandonica, Samſcrudonica, ac vulgari Malabarica. Grandonica Lingua, quae ab Indis ഗ്രന്ഥം *Grantham* appellari ſolet, eſt vetuſtiſſima Indorum lingua, Brammhanibus ſacra. Brammhanes enim, qui divinam originem a ബ്രഹ്മാവു *Branmáva* ſupremo Deo ſibi arrogant, tribuuntque; ſummam perinde nobilitatem, & ſacrorum auſpiciorum praerogativam, docendique itidem alios, quod verum, iuſtumque ſit, auctoritatem ſibi vindicant; quamvis nativa propriae regionis lingua loquantur ut plurimum. In iis tamen, quae propius ſacra eorumdem attingunt, ജപഹോമദേവാരം *Giavá Hóma devâram*, preces videlicet, ritus, caeremonias, ſacrificia, aliaque huiuſmodi, non vulgari, ſed Grandonica Lingua conſtanter utuntur. Hanc ſine dubio ceterarum, quae intra Gangem ſunt, linguarum matrem facile dixerim; neque immerito in hac ſententia fuerunt omnes, quotquot de rebus Indicis egerunt; quos inter Chriſtophorus Theodoſius Walterius Danus in adnotationibus in Idioma vulgare Linguae Tamulicae impreſſis Trangambariae

in

in Indiis Orientalibus anno CIↃIↃCCXXXIX., & Vir Cl. Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalgius, qui de Brammhanibus, ac de ipsorum lingua verissime pronunciavit: *Brammhanum Linguae propriae nomen est Grantham, neque a Brammhanibus ipsis umquam aliter vocatur. Affirmant autem Brammhani ipsorum linguam esse radicem Malabaricae, Warticae, seu Telugicae, Ziglesicae, aliarumque, quae in littore Coromandelino, ac Malabarico, necnon in Insula Ceylan, aliisque locis in usu sunt, linguarum.* Vid. Tom. I. pag. 381. *Thesauri Epist. Lacroziani*. Verum & haec attigisse sufficiat.

v. De Samscrudonica Lingua modo subiungenda sunt aliqua; monitumque imprimis volumus benevolum Lectorem nostrum, diversimode ab Auctoribus eamdem fuisse hactenus falso nominatam: Athanasius Kircherius *in Cina illustrata*, *Hanscret*; Thomas Hydius *in Ludis Orientalibus*, *Sanscroot*; Andreas Mullerius *in Alphabetis Universi*, *Hanscreticam*; Eduardus Bernardius, ac Carolus Mortonius *Hanscretanam* vocarunt; neque ullus, quod sciam, exstitit usque modo, qui Samscrudonicas dederit litteras; sed earum loco Brammhanicas, Balabandicas, Telugicas, aut alterius generis Linguas nobis tradidere. Nil aliud itaque sonat സംസ്കൃതം *Samscrudam*, quam res suo ordine bene completa, ac numeris omnibus, ut dicunt, absoluta;

apteque proinde Grandonica voce ſapientum linguam സംസ്കൃതം *Samſcrudam* appellare conſueverunt. Hanc vero apud Indos antiquiſſimam eſſe, & Brammhanibus ſacram, teſtis eſt luculentus Croſacius *in Hiſtoria Chriſtianorum Indiae* Lib. VI. pag. 242., ac facile quiſque intelliget, qui noverit hac lingua conſcriptam eſſe vetuſtiſſimam Indorum legem, ſeu potius leges, cum tres ipſi enumerent, quas ഋക്സാമയജുർവേദം *Iruchà Sáma Jagiùr bédam* vocare conſueverunt.

§ VI. Samſcrudonicam Linguam Grandonicae matrem, atque radicem eſſe putarat Theophilus Sigefridus Bayerius Regiomontanus, qui videndus eſt *in Comment. Academ. Petropol.* Tom. IV. pag. 243. Verum iudicio noſtro malumus Samſcrudonicam dicere a Grandonica ferme indiſtinctam, quam hanc iniuriam Linguae impingere, quae ab omnibus, tamquam mater veneratur, & eſt. Noſtra autem ratio haec plane eſt. Ubi vocabula eadem ſunt, litterae ferme eaedem, ſignificationes in litteris, & verbis concluſae haud diverſae, ibi certe unica tantum haberi lingua videtur. Haec autem omnia deprehenduntur in Grandonica, atque Samſcrudonica Lingua,

gua, ubi iisdem vocibus eadem ferme res significatur; ex. gr. വ്യാഘ്രം *Viággram* tum Grandonice, tum Samscrudonice Tigrim significat; ബ്രക്ഷം *Brakciam* arborem; അൎണവം *Arnavam* Mare in utroque Idiomate denotat, & sic de ceteris.

VII. Quod etiam in hac sententia nos confirmat, hoc est, quod ചിത്തരൂപം *Cittarúvam* Grammatica Grandonica; അമരസിംഹം *Amarasimbam* sublimioris Linguae Vocabularium; പാൎവ്വജ്ഞേളം ചാണജ്ഞേളം *Parvagnhelum Chánagnhelum* celeberrima Malabarum poemata, ubi fabulosa bella describuntur propter raptum സീത *Sida*, habita inter ശ്രീരാമൻ *Sriràmen*, & രാവണൻ *Rávanen* Regem Insulae Ceylan ലങ്കാ *Lengá* dictae; രാജ്യവംശം യുധിഷ്ഠിരവിജയേ *Reggù Vamsam Judistirávigéje*, historiae scilicet

licet Regum, atque Deorum, aliaque huiusmodi tum sacrae, tum profanae historiae monumenta Grandonica communiter appellantur, cum tamen Samscrudonica Lingua sint conscripta, & voces ipsae in relatis Libris contentae non Grandonicum, sed Samscrudonicum exhibeant nomen. Cur autem una, atque eadem Lingua duplici donetur distincto vocabulo, non aliam sane putaverim caussam, quam Librum quemlibet appellare consuevisse Malabares ഗ്രന്ഥം *Grantham*, unde & Grandonica Lingua; licet tamen, quae intus in Libris conscripta essent, non nisi Samscrudonica Lingua conciperentur.

VIII. Tanti autem pendunt Samscrudonicum Idioma, elementaque, ex quibus ipsum coalescit, Malabares, Tamuli, Telugici, ac Indostani, sive Indi proprie dicti, ut non sit abs re eruditionis ergo fabulosam originem repetere, sicut ipsi enarrant. Fingunt itaque supremum apud ipsos Numen ഈശ്വരൻ *Issuaren* (quem alio nomine ശിവൻ *Siven* appellant) collocutum fuisse cum uxore sua ശക്തി *Sakti* (quae & പാർവ്വതി *Paruvadi*) suprema pariter

riter Deitate, dixisseque ഉം *Vum*, ipsamque respondisse ആം *Aam*, cui addidit masculus Deus നമശ്ശിവായ *Namáscivája*, adoretur *Sciven*, ipsique Dea subiunxit നാരായണയെ നമഃ *Narájaneje namà*, adoretur *Narájanen* (idem est, ac വിഷ്ണു *Viśtnu*); atque ita phantasticam huiusmodi locutionem protrahentes quinquaginta, & unum composuisse elementa, quibus efformatur Alphabetum Samscrudonicum. Quamobrem tanta veneratione prosequuntur primas quinque hasce litteras, seu potius syllabas നമശ്ശിവായ *Namà Scivája*, പഞ്ചാക്ഷരം *Pangiákciaram* ab ipsis dictas, quas protulisse fertur ipsorum Deus *Issuaren*, ut in solemnem, quotidianamque communiter evaserit eorumdem orationem, sicut & sequentia verba ab his non absimilia ശിവാ ശിവാ *Scivà Scivà*, നാരായണാ നാരായണാ *Narájanà Narájanà*, ഹരാ

IX. Ex fabulosa huiusmodi narratione tuto colligimus huiusce Linguae elementa antiquissima esse, neque originem facile innotescere; minus autem probari posse omnes Indorum litteras à Brammhanicis ortum ducere, sicut autumat La-Crozius *Thesauri Epistolici* Lib. III. pag. 23. His itaque adnotatis, tum ut erudiatur Lectoris animus, ac disponatur, tum ne cogeremur inutiliter repetere, quae nullatenus repetenda non sunt, modo in explanationem vulgaris Linguae Malabaricae contendimus.

X. Lingua igitur vulgaris Malabarica ea nempe, quae usurpatur a Gentibus littoris Malabarici Incolis a Promontorio Comorino usque ad Montem Delì prope Regnum Canarà, nil nisi dialectus est Samscrudonicae Linguae; iisdem enim ferme utitur elementis, atque Grandonica, paucis exceptis; unde & hoc Alphabetum Grandonico-Malabaricum appellatur, nisi velis ipsum dicere Samscrudonicum, eo quod, si excipias humiliorem vulgi Linguam, quae proprie മലയാഴ്മ *Maleáima* vocatur; quae vero a cultiori, ac nobiliori hominum coetu scribitur, atque pronunciatur, Samscrudonica dicitur, nempe

സംസ്കൃതം *Samscrudam*, nt optime advertit Vincentius Maria a Sancta Catharina Missionarius Apostolicus in suo Itinerario ad Indos Lib. III. Cap. XIV. pag. 280. Neque ego aliter illam nuncupatam audivi toto eo temporis spatio, quo inter Gentes Malabaricas Catholicae Fidei promulgandae operam dedi.

XII. Verum sicut Aegyptiis, a quibus una cum Idolorum cultu, ac superstitiosa ipsorum Religione, litteras Indos primum accepisse putat, & multis non incongrue probat La-Crozius in Historia Christianorum Indiae Lib. VI. pag. 442., sicut, inquam, Aegyptiis duplex Alphabetum fuit, Hierogrammaticum unum, & Epistolographicum alterum; sic Malabarensibus duplex est scripturae genus, videlicet Malabarico-Samscrudonicum, & Malabarico-Tamulicum. Malabarico-Samscrudonica scriptura, de qua nunc agimus, utuntur tum in veteribus exaratis Libris intelligendis, ac novis in dies componendis, tum praecipue in his, quae ad religionem, vel ad eruditionem pertinent. Scripturam Malabarico-Tamulicam, quae മലയാൺതമിഴ് *Malcán-Tamuza* nuncupatur, adhibent plerumque in epistolis familiaribus, ac syngraphis

phis conſcribendis, in actis publicis firmandis, emptionibus ſtabiliendis, contractibus paciſcendis, ceteriſque huiuſcemodi. Litterae eaedem fere ſunt numero, ac Tamulicae; in figura tamen haud leviter diſcrepant: cum vero Samſcrudonicas ſignificationes valde imperfecte enuntient in eo, quod ad profanam, ſacramque eruditionem ſpectat, hoc infimum ſcribendi genus adhibere proinde detrectant.

XII. Harum Litterarum figuras, formamque nobis exhibet Syngrapha cuiuſdam *Itti-Aciuden* Doctoris Malabarici excerpta ex Horti Indico-Malabarici Tom. I. in Praefatione, quae lignea tabula inciſa adſervatur inter Cimelia Typographiae Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, quamque typis editam hic adnectimus. Sic autem interpretatur:

*Ego Itti-Aciuden Doctor Malabaricus natione Cego, gentilis, & naturalis in Carrapuram, ſeu terra dicta Codda Carrapalli, habitator aedium dictarum Collada, qui proavis, avis, ac parentibus Medicis, ſeu Doctoribus natus ſum, teſtor me per mandatum D. Commendatoris Henrici a Rheéde veniſſe in Civitatem Cocinenſem, & per Emmanuelem Carneiro nobilis Societatis Indicae interpretem dixiſſe, & dictaſſe nomina, virtutes medicas, & proprietates arborum, plantarum, herbarum, & convolvulorum, tum ſcriptas, & explicatas in Libro noſtro, tum*

*quas*

*quas diuturna experientia, & exercitio observaveram: quod vero haec explicatio, & dictatio absque ullo dubio praeterierit, nec ullus Doctorum Malabaricorum sit, qui de veritate eorum, quae dixi, dubitet, feci praesentes, quas propria manu mea scripsi, & subscripsi. Datum in Civitate Cocinensi 20. Aprilis 1675*

*Ego Itti-Aciuden Doctor Malabaricus.*

Haec sunt, quae necessario observanda putavimus circa infimum scribendi genus, quo natio Malabarica communiter uti solet.

XIII. Ceterum Gens Malabarica, si eruditorum ordinem respiciamus, est litteris, ac omni disciplinarum genere, suo more, cultissima; libris, quos e foliis palmae Indicae പന *panà* vulgo dictae, conficit, graphiisque ferreis, & chalibeis എഴുത്താണി *Ezuttáni*, vel നാരായം *Narájam* nuncupatis, sine ullo mensae subsidio, aut brachiorum fulcro mira celeritate, & elegantia conscribit, affatim abundans; praecipue vero arti poeticae, scriptisque metricis deditissima est, adeo ut sit admodum difficile opus aliquod inter ipsos invenire soluta oratione exaratum. Dextrorsum ipsi versus scribunt, sicuti Graeci, Latini, ac ceteri contermini Indi. Hoc autem ipsis maxime proprium est, ut nullis utantur punctis, atque

com-

commatibus; imo nec ſpatiis quidem, quibus voces aliae ab aliis diſtinguantur; ſed ita omnia ſimul commixta ſcribunt, ut una tantum vox videatur. Hinc numquam utuntur figuris vocalium, niſi periodus incipiat per vocem, quae in fronte vocalem habeat; in medio vero orationis, ſi poſt vocem, quae deſinit per conſonantem, ſequatur alia, quae per vocalem incipiat, mutata conſonae finalis figura, illi adnectunt figuram ſequentis vocalis; ex. gratia:

[illegible] *Cum Deus ſit ſumme amabilis, debemus ipſum, dum in hoc mundo ſumus, ex toto corde amare.* Elegantius ſcribunt ſequenti modo: [illegible]

[illegible]

ലൊടകത്തിംകലിഗിക്കാരെനനക

ക്രനസ്സുടക്കാഷടൃംക്രൂടെതൊന

ന്ത്യഹിക്കാഷ്യംപെവരം. Hic autem scribendi modus non parum negotii facessit iis, qui linguam haud quaquam perfecte norunt, quique sua libertate donata verba non aspicientes, nec ipsa intelligere, nec simili modo contexta in Lexico ipsa invenire umquam poterunt.

XIV. Nomina, quae apud Malabares വചനം *Bacenam* vocantur, aliquibus immutatis, atque animadversis, duplici tantum gaudent declinatione in Lingua vulgari, licet plures inveniantur in sublimiori Samscrudonica. Numerus duplex est; singularis, qui ഏകവചനം *Egabacenam* vocatur, & pluralis, quem ബഹുവചനം *Behúbacenam* appellant. In sublimiori autem Lingua datur etiam numerus dualis ദ്വിവചനം *Duibacenam* communiter dictus. Octo vero casus recensent Malabares, quos communi vocabulo dicunt

പെറിച്ചം *perichám* ; hos autem Grandonico Idiomate eadem voce nominant, qua dies lunares appellare consuevere: unde Nominativum പ്രദിവാദം *Predivadam* ; Genitivum ദ്വിദിയ *Duidía* ; Dativum ത്രിദിയ *Tridía* ; Accusativum ചതുത്തി *Ciaduttì* ; Vocativum പഞ്ചമി *Pangiamì* ; Ablativum primum ഷഷ്ഠി *Szastì* ; Ablativum secundum സപ്തമി *Saptamì* ; Ablativum tertium അഷ്ടമി *Astamì* : tres enim formant ablativos ; nempe ablativum quietis, vel exsistentiae desinentem in ഇല് *il* ; ablativum instrumenti, vel caussae desinentem in ആല് *ál* ; ablativum denique societatis desinentem in ഓട *óda* .

XV. Nomina adiectiva in communi Lingua sunt indeclinabilia, quae neque generum, neque numerorum, neque casuum dif-

differentiam agnoscunt, sed ex conditione substantivorum, quibus eadem semper forma anteponuntur, diiudicari debent. Pronomina duplici modo distinguuntur, honorifica videlicet, & communia, quod est valde observandum in familiari locutione.

XVI. In sublimiori Samscrudonica Lingua licet plura reperiantur genera, in vulgari tamen Malabarica tria tantummodo inveniuntur, nempe masculinum, femininum, & neutrum. Cum vero genera ലിംഗം *lingam* Grandonice dicantur, masculinum പുല്ലിംഗം *Pulingam*, femininum സ്ത്രീലിംഗം *Strilingam*; neutrum നപുംസകലിംഗം *Napunsaga lingam* appellare solent. Generis masculini sunt ea omnia, quae ad Deum, Angelos, ac homines pertinent; femininum est, quod rationalem feminam sonat; cetera autem cuiuscumque ordinis sint, sive irrationabilia, sive insensibilia sunt generis neutrius, ut വൃക്ഷം *Brakciam* Arbor, ആദിത്യൻ *Aditien* Sol, മൃഗം *Mrugam* Bellua, മേഘം

*Méggam* Nubes, സമുദ്രം *Samudram* Mare &c.

xvII. Verbum, quod Grandonica voce appellatur ധാതു *Ddhádu*, in vulgari Idiomate habetur tamquam imperſonale, quia coniugationes omnium temporum eaedem omnino ſunt. Proprie non invenitur, niſi tempus praeſens, praeteritum, & futurum; reliqua vero tempora, ſicut & modi, praeter modum imperandi, ſupplentur quibuſdam particulis, ac praepoſitionibus, verbis omnibus in fine anneƈti ſolitis. Nulla dantur in hac Lingua verba proprie paſſiva; quae enim paſſiva dicuntur, neutra potius habenda ſunt; nam omnia verba fiunt paſſiva, ipſis addendo verbum പെടുന്നു *Pedunnu*, quod pati ſignificat; ex. gr. നിറെയുന്നു *nirejunnu* implere, നിറെയപ്പെടുന്നു *nirejáppedunnu* impleri. Verba autem alia ſunt affirmativa, alia negativa, anomala alia, & alia defeƈtiva, & his praecipue abundat Malabarica Lingua.

xvIII. Ceterum quod ſpeƈtat ad huius Linguae ſyntaxim, ea quidem brevis eſt, ac iiſdem fere utitur regulis, quibus Latina;

tina; imo auſim dicere, eo elegantiorem fore, quo magis elegantiori Linguae Latinae ſtilo accedat; & ſane meretur Samſcrudonica Lingua, ut ab eruditis inter praeſtantiores Orientis, atque Indiarum Linguas annumeretur, ut eam annumerare non dubitabit, qui vel mediocrem eius notitiam ſibi adquiſierit, eamque poterit cum aliis conferre. Si enim verborum copiam ſpectemus, ſumma ea eſt, & incredibilis: adeo ut cum locupletiſſimis eadem certare poſſit. Neque minor eſt eius elegantia, venuſtas, atque maieſtas, quibus ſingulari verborum pondere exprimitur; ſimplicitate demum, qualem natura ipſa requirit, non parum illuſtratur, atque cultoribus ſuis ſe commendat. Sed de his ſatis.

XIX. Pauca modo ſubiungenda aequum duxerim de modo, quo Malabares ſcripta ſua ſolent exordiri, de ipſorum Epocha, & uſitata inter eos annorum computatione. Auſpicium itaque ſcribendi ſumunt Malabares a Deorum invocatione, praeſertim

വിഷ്ണു & ഗണവതി *Viſtnu*, & *Ganavadi*

ſequenti modo: ഹരിശ്രീ ഗണവതിയെ

നമഃ *Hari Sri Ganevadéje namà*; Adoretur *Hari* (nomen eſt *Viſtnu*) & *Ganavadi* ſummo

mo honore dignus; alii tantummodo ſcribunt ഹരി *Hari*; alii vero, ac praecipue eruditi ſcribunt ശ്രീ ഗുരുവേ നമഃ *Sri Guruvè namà*; Summo honore dignus Magiſter adoretur, nempe *Ganavadi*. Viſtnuviſtae autem ſolent ſcribere ഉം നമോ നാരായണായ *Vum namò Narájana*; Adoretur *Narájanen*, ſeu *Viſtnu*. Chriſtiani vero Malabares eorum ſcripta exordiuntur ab invocatione veri ſummi Dei, ſic: സർവ്വേശ്വരായെ നമഃ *Saruesſuaráje' namà*; Adoretur omnipotens Deus, vel ഈശോ മ്ശിഹായെ നമഃ *Iſò Mſciáje namà*; Adoretur Ieſus Chriſtus.

XX. Quod vero ſpectat ad annorum ſupputationem, ut olim ab urbe ſua condita Romani, ſic modo Malabares ab urbe കൊല്ലം *Collam* condita annorum computum exordiuntur, eo quod eſſet tunc temporis inter Malabaricas celeberrima, ac nobiliſſima; hinc iuxta ipſorum computationis formam hic annus, qui nobis eſt a Nativitate Chriſti CIƆIƆCCLXXI., eſt Malaba-

labarensibus ab urbe Collam condita annus IↃCCCCXLVI., nempe കൊല്ലം തൊ

ള്ളായിരത്ത നാല്പത്താറാം കാലം

*Collam tolláiratta nalpattáràm kálam*; ac propterea urbis illius erectioni assignandus est annus IↃCCCXXV. Aerae vulgaris; non autem annus IↃCCCXXII., ut volunt Crosaeus, & Govea; minus vero annus IↃCCCLV., ut e quibusdam Codd. Syr. Vaticanis censuit Cl. Praesul Iosephus Simonius Assemanius Disser. de Syr. Nest. pag. 442.

XXI. His itaque eruditionis ergo praelibatis, nunc nobis loquendum superest de litteris Malabaricis, earumque nomine, ac divisione. Sicuti vero Malabares in sex ordines omnes suas distribuunt litteras, sic nos pariter eorum morem sequuti eadem ordinis divisione ipsas trademus.

I. quidem Vocales dabimus initiantes.
II. Consonas simplices, seu radicales.
III. Consonas vocalium notis expressas.
IV. Consonas ex binis, ac ternis litteris contextas.
V. Consonas alias duplices, atque finales.
VI. demum varios litterarum nexus.

# C A P. I.

## *De Vocalibus.*

MAlabarica Lingua aeque, ac Grandonica quinquaginta, & una litteris conſtat; ex his ſexdecim ſunt vocales, & conſonae trigintaquinque. Vocales litterae ſequenti modo depictae traduntur.

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* |
|---|---|---|
| അ | a | a brevis |
| ആ | aá | à longa |
| ഇ | i | i brevis |
| ഈ | ii | ì longa |
| ഉ | u | u brevis |
| ഊ | uù | ù longa |
| ഋ | iru | ru brevis |
| ൠ | iruù | rù longa |
| ഌ | ilu | lu brevis |

liuu

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* |
|---|---|---|
| ൡ | iluù | luù longa |
| എ | e | e |
| ഐ | ai | a, & i diſtincte |
| ഒ | o | o |
| ഔ | au | a, & u diſtincte |
| അം | am | a, & m |
| അഃ | ah | áh finalis aſpirata |

Ex ſupradictis vocalibus, quatuor, nempe ഋ ൠ ഌ ൡ *ru*, & *ruú*, *lu*, & *luú* ſunt ex Grandonico Aphabeto deſumptae; nec iis utimur in vulgari Lingua; ſed in antiquis Codicibus ഗ്രന്ഥം *Grantham* dictis tantummodo eſt invenire.

In vocalibus എ *e*, & ഒ *o* conſcribendis non diſtinguitur brevis a longa; aliqui tamen, ut *e* longam diſtinguant, eam hoc modo inflectunt ഏ, *e* nempe longa:

എപ്പുകൾ *eppughel* iuncturae corporis; hanc quoque notam ാ addunt ഒ *o* scribendo ഒാ, nempe *o* longa. Melius alii vocalem *o* longam hoc modo pingunt ഓ, unde ഓട *óda* tegula. Hic scribendi modus licet ab omnibus constanter non observetur, ne quis tamen haereat in legendo, nonnulla quidem scire necesse est.

Quare litterae ഐ *ai*, vel *ei*, & ഔ *au*, quae debent exacte proferri, ita ut utraque vocalis distincte audiatur, potius dicendae sunt Diphthongi, quam vocales.

Littera അം *am*, quae nobis consona esset, apud Malabares vocalis habetur, sicut & in Brammhanicis elementis *ang* vocalibus annumeratur. അഃ *áh* finalis hoc addit അ *a* brevi, quod cum aliqua levi aspiratione, atque conatu proferatur; illi enim duo circuli, quorum alter alteri supereminet, in fine additi sunt signum conatus, & aspirationis, qua littera pronuntiatur, clara tamen, & aperta voce; Si vero in medio dictionis inveniantur dicycli,

cycli, ut in hac voce ദുഃഖം *Du-kkham* triſtitia, denotant ipſi ſuſpenſionem vocis in anteriori littera pronuntianda, atque conatum, quo ſubſequens efferri debet.

Nec video, cur haec littera inter vocalium numerum a quibuſdam non adſcribatur, cum inter vocales diſtincte eam tradant tam Brammhanes Magiſtri in praeclara Univerſitate Tricciurenſi, quam ceteri Grammatici Malabares in ipſorum Scholis കളരി *Kalerí* vulgo dictis, & iure quidem; diverſam enim continet pronunciandi rationem, qua fit aliquando, & praecipue in ſubliniori Samſcrudonica Lingua, ut non ſolum diſtinctum reddat ſonum, ſed & ſenſum ipſum immutet; ex. gr. വൃക്ഷ *Brakcia* arbor; വൃക്ഷൌ *Brakciau* duae arbores; വൃക്ഷഃ *Bracciáh* plures arbores. Addas, quod cum അ *a* brevis ſit unicuique conſonae congenita, numquam ſcribitur; at അഃ *áh* finalis aſpirata ſemper debet exprimi, ſicuti ആ *a* longa, ac ceterae inter ſe diſtinctae vocales.

CAP. II.

## C A P. I I.

### *De Conſonis ſimplicibus, ſeu radicalibus.*

SExdecim itaque vocalibus ſtatutis, ut a Malabaribus accepimus, veniamus nunc ad conſonantes ſimplices, ſeu radicales, quae ſunt trigintaquinque, quaeque ſequenti ordine traduntur.

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* |
|---|---|---|
| ക | ka | k |
| ഖ | kkha | kk |
| ഗ | ga | g |
| ഘ | ggha | gg |
| ങ | nga | ngh |
| ച | cia | c |
| ഛ | cciha | cc |
| ജ | gia | g |
| ഝ | ggiha | gg |

gna

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Petestas.* |
|---|---|---|
| ഞ | gna | gn |
| ട | ta | t |
| ഠ | ttha | tt |
| ഡ | da | d |
| ഢ | ddha | dd |
| ണ | na | n |
| ത | ta | t |
| ഥ | ttha | tt |
| ദ | da | d |
| ധ | ddha | dd |
| ന | na | n |
| പ | pa | p |
| ഫ | ppha | pp |
| ബ | ba | b |

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* |
|---|---|---|
| ഭ | bbha | bb |
| മ | ma | m |
| യ | ja | j |
| ര | ra | r |
| ല | la | l |
| വ | va | v. |
| ശ | ſcia | s |
| ഷ | ſza | ſz |
| സ | ſa | s |
| ഹ | ha | h |
| ള | la | l |
| ക്ഷ | kcia | kc. |

Ex his litteris alias effingunt, quibus vocales copulantur conſonanti; non enim Latinorum more poſtponunt conſonanti vocalem, ut ſyllabas efforment: ſed Aetio-

pum,

pum, ac reliquorum Indorum more vocales cum consonis copulant, atque ad dictionem instituendam ex vocali, & consonanti tertiam efformant figuram. Supradictis autem vocalium figuris initio dictionis tantummodo utuntur, numquam vero in medio, vel in fine orationis; iis enim alii subrogantur figurarum ductus, quibuscum consonae devinctae vocalium naturam superinduunt.

Verum consonae Malabaricae tam simplices, quam duplicatae hanc proprietatem habent, ut per se ipsas syllabam, ac nomen constituere valeant, ceu ex. gr. നല്ലത *nallada* bonum; ക്ഷമ *kciamà* terra, eo quod *a* vocalis brevis unicuique consonae sit ingenita, & ab ea inseparabilis. Hinc Malabares ad vocalem അ *a* brevem explicandam nihil addunt consonanti, licet pronuntietur, & quidem diversimode iuxta variam nominum, ac verborum desinentiam. In ceteris vero vocalibus delineandis utuntur quibusdam notis, atque figuris, ut sequitur.

Exprimunt ആ *a* longam addendo consonae hanc figuram ാ, quae ദീഘം *dirggham* vocatur. Sic ex പ fit പാ *pà*

പാവി *pávi* miſer, vel peccator; ex ന fit നാ *nà* canis; ex ബ fit ബാ *bà* os, oris; ex മ fit മാ *Mà* Dea Lekcimi; & ſic de ceteris.

Haec nota ി വള്ളി *Valli* dicta ſupra conſonam ſcripta ſupplet vices vocalis *i* brevis; unde ex ല *la* ലി *li*, ലിംഗം *lingam* genus, vel ſexus; ex ബ *ba* fit ബി *bi*, ബിംബം *bimmam* imago, ſtatua, vel idolum. Si autem haec eadem figura hoc modo ീ inflectatur, atque circulum exprimat in anteriori parte, ſupra conſonas picta ſonat, ut ഈ *i* vocalis longa. Hoc modo ex പ *pa* fit പീ *pi*, പീഡ *píddba* triſtitia; ex ല *la* fit ലീ *li*, ലീലാ *lilá* iocus; ex മ *ma* fit മീ *mi*, മീൻ *min* piſcis. In exprimenda ve-

ro *u* vocali brevi, & *ù* longa variant satis Malabares; omnes tamen figurae, quibus hae vocales delineantur, ad sequentes reduci possunt.

Consonis ക *ka*, & ര *ra* adduntur hae duae notae ു, & ൂ Ita ex ക fit കു *ku*, & കൂ *kuù*, കുംഭം *kumbbham* signum aquarii, & കൂൻ *kún* gibbus; ex ര fit രു *ru*, & രൂ *ruù*, രുദ്രൻ *Rudren*, idem ac *Viṡtnu*; രുധിരം *ruddhiram* sanguis; രൂവം *rúvam* imago. Verum in hac ultima littera *ù* longa melius sane exprimetur, si a laeva ad dexteram inflectatur hoc modo രൂപി *rúvi* corporeus; അരൂപി *arúvi* incorporeus; രൂപ്യം *rúpiam* argentum &c.

In sequentibus litteris, nempe ഗ ഛ ഝ ഞ ട ഢ ഹ *u* brevis, & *ù* longa hisce duabus figuris exprimuntur ു, &

ു. Sic ex ഗ *ga* fit ഗു ഗൂ *gu*, *guù*; ex ച്ച *ccia* ച്ചു ച്ചൂ *ccihu*, *ccihuù*; ex ജ *gia* ജു ജൂ *giu*, *giuù*; ex ത *ta* തു തൂ *tu*, *tuù*; ex ഭ *bbha* ഭു ഭൂ *bbhu*, *bbhuù*; ex ശ *ſcia* ശു ശൂ *ſciu*, *ſciuù*; ex ഹ *ha* ഹു ഹൂ *hu*, *huù*.

Litterae ണ *na*, & ന *na*, ac ex ipſis compoſitae ണ്ണ, & ന്ന *nna*, induunt figuras *u* brevis, & *ú* longae, hoc modo ണു ണൂ *nu*, *nuù*; നു നൂ *nu*, *nuù*; ണ്ണു ണ്ണൂ *nnu*, *nnuù*; ന്നു ന്നൂ *nnu*, *nnuù*.

Reliquis demum conſonis haec duae notae ു ൂ ſubnectuntur ſequenti modo; ex ല la fit ലു ലൂ *lu*, *luù*; ex ച *cia* fit ചു ചൂ *ciu*, *ciuù*; ex പ *pa* fit പു പൂ

*pu*.

*pu*, *puù*, & sic de ceteris, ut inferius in Syllabario.

Pro vocalibus ഋ *iru*, & ൠ *iruù* duae sequentes figurae subrogantur ൃ, & ൄ quae subter consonas a dextera ad laevam curve deductae, ipsisque subnexae debent exprimere *iru* brevem, & *iruù* longam hoc pacto; ex സ *sa* fit സൃ സൄ *siru*, *siruù*; ex മ *ma* fit മൃ മൄ *miru*, *miruù*; ex ക *ka* fit കൃ കൄ *kiru*, *kiruù*. Attamen haec littera ക *ka* aliquando exprimit *ru* brevem hoc modo: ക്രു *kru*, unde ക്രുവാ *kruvà* misericordia, ക്രുമി *krumi* vermis.

Vocales ഌ *ilu*, & ൡ *iluù* integras addunt consonantibus ചഌ ചൡ *cilu*, *ciluuù*; തിഌ തിൡ *tilu*, *tiluù*.

Vocalem എ *e* pingunt hac figura െ പുള്ളി *pulli* dicta, quae consonae sem-



per

per anteponitur ſequenti modo ; ex പ *pa* fit പെ *pe* Diabolus ; ex മ *ma* fit മെ *me* മെഘം *megghaṁ* nubes &c.

Loco Diphthongi ഐ *aì*, vel *eì* anteponunt conſonae binas haſce figuras െെ ; unde ex മ *ma* fit മൈ *mei* corpus ; ex ക *ka* fit കൈ *kai* manus.

Vocalem ഒ *o* ſignificant locando inter has duas figuras െ , & ാ conſonam hoc pacto ; ex മ fit മൊ *mo* മൊക്ഷം *mokciaṁ* gloria caeleſtis ; ex ശ *ſcia* fit ശൊ *ſcio* ശൊഭ *ſciòbbha* ſplendor, ശൊഭിതൻ *ſciobbhiden* vir praeclarus.

Diphthongum ഔ *aù* pingunt duabus hiſce notis െ, & ൗ , atque in earum medio conſonam locant ; ſic ex പ *pa* fit

പൌ *paù*, പൌരുഷ്യം *pauruszam* ostentatio; aliquando vero hanc solam figuram ൌ addunt consonanti, & ita ex സ *sa* fit സൌ *saù*, സൌഖ്യം *saukkhiam* felicitas; ex ഭ *bbha* fit ഭൌ *bbhaù*, ഭൌമ്യം *bbhaumiam* res terrestris.

Vocalem അം *am* integram addunt consonantibus, unde കം *kam* സം *sam*.

Supplent demum vices ultimae vocalis അഃ *áh* finalis exspirativae addendo consonae duos illos circellos, quos വിസൎഗ്ഗം *visarggham* vocant, qui & vocalem denotant, atque, ut superius dictum est, exprimunt aspirationem, & levem vim, qua littera profertur.

## C A P. I I I.

### *De Consonantibus compositis.*

VOcalibus, atque Consonis simplicibus seiunctim expositis, sub oculis modo subiiciam consonantes compositas, seu

cum vocalibus coniunctas, quae sequenti ordine, ac figura traduntur. Quare sit modo sequens Syllabarium.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| க | கா | கி | கீ |
| Ka | kaà | ki | kiì |
| கு | கூ | க்ரு | க்ரூ |
| ku | kuù | kiru | kiruù |
| க்லு | க்லூ | கெ | கை |
| kilu | kiluù | ke | kaì |
| கொ | கௌ | கஂ | கஃ |
| ko | kaù | kam | káh. |
| ഖ | ഖാ | ഖി | ഖീ |
| Kkha | kkhaà | kkhi | kkhiì |
| ഖു | ഖൂ | ഖൃ | ഖൄ |
| kkhu | kkhuù | kkhiru | kkhiruù |
| ഖൢ | ഖൣ | ഖെ | ഖൈ |
| kkhilu | kkhiluù | kkhe | kkhaì |
| ഖൊ | ഖൌ | ഖം | ഖഃ |
| kkho | kkhaù | kkham | kkháh. |
| ഗ | ഗാ | ഗി | ഗീ |
| Ga | gaà | ghi | ghiì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ഗു | ഗൂ | ഗൃ | ഗൄ |
| gu | guù | ghiru | ghiruù |
| ഗൢ | ഗൣ | ഗെ | ഗൈ |
| ghilu | ghiluù | ghe | gaì |
| ഗൊ | ഗൌ | ഗം | ഗഃ |
| go | gaù | gam | gah. |
| ഘ | ഘാ | ഘി | ഘീ |
| Ggha | gghaà | gghi | gghiì |
| ഘു | ഘൂ | ഘൃ | ഘൄ |
| gghu | gghuù | gghiru | gghiruù |
| ഘൢ | ഘൣ | ഘെ | ഘൈ |
| gghilu | gghiluù | gghe | ggaì |
| ഘൊ | ഘൌ | ഘം | ഘഃ |
| ggho | gghaù | ggham | ggháh. |
| ങ | ങാ | ങി | ങീ |
| nga | ngaà | nghi | nghiì |
| ങു | ങൂ | ങൃ | ങൄ |
| ngu | nguù | nghiru | nghiruù |
| ങൢ | ങൣ | ങെ | ങൈ |
| nghilu | nghiluù | nghe | ngaì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ങൊ | ങൌ | ങം | ങഃ |
| ngo | ngaù | ngam | ngáh |
| ച | ചാ | ചി | ചീ |
| Cia | ciaà | ci | ciì |
| ചു | ചൂ | ചൃ | ചൄ |
| ciu | ciuù | ciru | ciruù |
| ചൢ | ചൣ | ചെ | ചൈ |
| cilu | ciluù | cie | ciaì |
| ചൊ | ചൌ | ചം | ചഃ |
| cio | ciaù | ciam | ciáh |
| ഛ | ഛാ | ഛി | ഛീ |
| Cciha | cciha à | ccihi | ccihiì |
| ഛു | ഛൂ | ഛൃ | ഛൄ |
| ccihu | ccihuù | ccihiru | ccihiruù |
| ഛൢ | ഛൣ | ഛെ | ഛൈ |
| ccihilu | ccihiluù | ccihe | ccihaì |
| ഛൊ | ഛൌ | ഛം | ഛഃ |
| cciho | ccihaù | ccihàm | ccihàh |
| ജ | ജാ | ജി | ജീ |
| gia | giaà | gi | giì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ജു | ജൂ | ജൃ | ജൄ |
| giu | giuù | giru | giruù |
| ജൢ | ജൣ | ജെ | ജൈ |
| gilu | giluù | ge | giaì |
| ജൊ | ജൌ | ജം | ജഃ |
| gio | giau | giam | giah. |
| ഝ | ഝാ | ഝി | ഝീ |
| Ggiha | ggihaà | ggihi | ggihiì |
| ഝു | ഝൂ | ഝൃ | ഝൄ |
| ggihu | ggihuù | ggihiru | ggihiruù |
| ഝൢ | ഝൣ | ഝെ | ഝൈ |
| ggihilu | ggihiluù | ggihe | ggihai |
| ഝൊ | ഝൌ | ഝം | ഝഃ |
| ggiho | ggihaù | ggiham | ggiháh. |
| ഞ | ഞാ | ഞി | ഞീ |
| Gna | gnaà | gni | gniì |
| ഞു | ഞൂ | ഞൃ | ഞൄ |
| gnu | gnuù | gniru | gniruù |
| ഞൢ | ഞൣ | ഞെ | ഞൈ |
| gnilu | gniluù | gne. | gnaì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ఞొ | ఞౌ | ఞం | ఞః |
| gno | gnaù | gnam | gnáh. |
| ట | టా | టి | టీ |
| Ta | taà | ti | tiì |
| టు | టూ | టృ | టౄ |
| tu | tuù | tiru | tiruù |
| టౢ | టౣ | టె | టై |
| tilu | tiluù | te | taì |
| టొ | టౌ | టం | టః |
| to | taù | tam | táh. |
| ఠ | ఠా | ఠి | ఠీ |
| ttha | tthaà | tthi | tthiì |
| ఠు | ఠూ | ఠృ | ఠౄ |
| tthu | tthuù | tthiru | tthiruù |
| ఠౢ | ఠౣ | ఠె | ఠై |
| tthilu | tthiluù | tthe | tthaì |
| ఠొ | ఠౌ | ఠం | ఠః |
| ttho | tthaù | ttham | ttháh. |
| డ | డా | డి | డీ |
| Da | daà | di | diì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ഡു | ഡൂ | ഡൃ | ഡൄ |
| du | duù | diru | diruù |
| ഡൢ | ഡൣ | ഡെ | ഡൈ |
| dilu | diluù | de | daì |
| ഡൊ | ഡൌ | ഡം | ഡഃ |
| do | daù | dam | dáh. |
| ഢ | ഢാ | ഢി | ഢീ |
| Ddha | ddhaà | ddhi | ddhiì |
| ഢു | ഢൂ | ഢൃ | ഢൄ |
| ddhu | ddhuù | ddhiru | ddhiruù |
| ഢൢ | ഢൣ | ഢെ | ഢൈ |
| ddhilu | ddhiluù | ddhe | ddhaì |
| ഢൊ | ഢൌ | ഢം | ഢഃ |
| ddho | ddhaù | ddham | ddháh. |
| ണ | ണാ | ണി | ണീ |
| Na | naà | ni | niì |
| ണു | ണൂ | ണൃ | ണൄ |
| nu | nuù | niru | niruù |
| ണൢ | ണൣ | ണെ | ണൈ |
| nilu | niluù | ne | naì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| നൊ | നൌ | നം | നഃ |
| no | naù | nam | náh. |
| ത | താ | തി | തീ |
| Ta | taà | ti | tiì |
| തു | തൂ | തൃ | തൄ |
| tu | tuù | tiru | tiruù |
| തൢ | തൣ | തെ | തൈ |
| tilu | tiluù | te | taì |
| തൊ | തൌ | തം | തഃ |
| to | taù | tam | táh. |
| ഥ | ഥാ | ഥി | ഥീ |
| Ttha | tthaà | tthi | tthiì |
| ഥു | ഥൂ | ഥൃ | ഥൄ |
| tthu | tthuù | tthiru | tthiruù |
| ഥൢ | ഥൣ | ഥെ | ഥൈ |
| tthilu | tthiluù | tthe | tthaì |
| ഥൊ | ഥൌ | ഥം | ഥഃ |
| ttho | tthaù | ttham | ttháh! |
| ദ | ദാ | ദി | ദീ |
| dā | daà | di | diì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ദു | ദൂ | ദൃ | ദൄ |
| du | duù | diru | diruù |
| ദൢ | ദൣ | ദെ | ദൈ |
| dilu | diluù | de | daì |
| ദൊ | ദൌ | ദം | ദഃ |
| do | daù | dam | dáh. |
| ധ | ധാ | ധി | ധീ |
| ddha | ddhaà | ddhi | ddhiì |
| ധു | ധൂ | ധൃ | ധൄ |
| ddhu | ddhuù | ddhiru | ddhiruù |
| ധൢ | ധൣ | ധെ | ധൈ |
| ddhilu | ddhiluù | ddhe | ddhaì |
| ധൊ | ധൌ | ധം | ധഃ |
| ddho | ddhaù | ddham | ddháh. |
| ന | നാ | നി | നീ |
| na | naà | ni | niì |
| നു | നൂ | നൃ | നൄ |
| nu | nuù | niru | niruù |
| നൢ | നൣ | നെ | നൈ |
| nilu | niluù | ne | naì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| നൊ | നൌ | നം | നഃ |
| no | naù | nam | náh. |
| പ | പാ | പി | പീ |
| pa | paà | pi | pii |
| പു | പൂ | പൃ | പൄ |
| pu | puù | piru | piruù |
| പൢ | പൣ | പെ | പൈ |
| pilu | piluù | pe | paì |
| പൊ | പൌ | പം | പഃ |
| po | paù | pam | páh. |
| ഫ | ഫാ | ഫി | ഫീ |
| ppha | pphaà | pphi | pphiì |
| ഫു | ഫൂ | ഫൃ | ഫൄ |
| pphu | pphuù | pphiru | pphiruù |
| ഫൢ | ഫൣ | ഫെ | ഫൈ |
| pphilu | pphiluù | pphe | pphaì |
| ഫൊ | ഫൌ | ഫം | ഫഃ |
| ppho | pphaù | ppham | ppháh. |
| ബ | ബാ | ബി | ബീ |
| ba | baà | bi | bii |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ബു | ബൂ | ബൃ | ബൄ |
| bu | buù | biru | biruù |
| ബൢ | ബൣ | ബെ | ബൈ |
| bilu | biluù | be | baì |
| ബൊ | ബൌ | ബം | ബഃ |
| bo | baù | bam | báh. |
| ഭ | ഭാ | ഭി | ഭീ |
| bbha | bbhaà | bbhi | bbhiì |
| ഭു | ഭൂ | ഭൃ | ഭൄ |
| bbhu | bbhuù | bbhiru | bbhiruù |
| ഭൢ | ഭൣ | ഭെ | ഭൈ |
| bbhilu | bbhiluù | bbhe | bbhaì |
| ഭൊ | ഭൌ | ഭം | ഭഃ |
| bbho | bbhaù | bbham | bbháh. |
| മ | മാ | മി | മീ |
| ma | maà | mi | miì |
| മു | മൂ | മൃ | മൄ |
| mu | muù | miru | miruù |
| മൢ | മൣ | മെ | മൈ |
| milu | miluù | me | maì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| മൊ | മൌ | മം | മഃ |
| mo | maù | mam | máh. |
| ജ | ജാ | ജി | ജീ |
| ja | jaà | ji | jiì |
| ജു | ജൂ | ജൃ | ജൄ |
| ju | juù | jiru | jiruù |
| ജൢ | ജൣ | ജെ | ജൈ |
| jilu | jiluù | je | jaì |
| ജൊ | ജൌ | ജം | ജഃ |
| jo | jaù | jam | jáh. |
| ര | രാ | രി | രീ |
| Ra | raà | ri | riì |
| രു | രൂ | രൃ | രൄ |
| ru | ruù | riru | riruù |
| രൢ | രൣ | രെ | രൈ |
| rilu | riluù | re | raì |
| രൊ | രൌ | രം | രഃ |
| ro | raù | ram | ráh. |
| ല | ലാ | ലി | ലീ |
| La | laà | li | liì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ലു | ലൂ | ലൃ | ലൄ |
| lu | luù | liru | liruù |
| ലഌ | ലൣ | ലെ | ലൈ |
| lilu | liluù | le | laì |
| ലൊ | ലൌ | ലം | ലഃ |
| lo | laù | lam | láh. |
| വ | വാ | വി | വീ |
| Va | vaà | vi | viì |
| വു | വൂ | വൃ | വൄ |
| vu | vuù | viru | viruù |
| വഌ | വൣ | വെ | വൈ |
| vilu | viluù | ve | vaì |
| വൊ | വൌ | വം | വഃ |
| vo | vaù | vam | váh. |
| ശ | ശാ | ശി | ശീ |
| Scia | ſciaà | ſci | ſciì |
| ശു | ശൂ | ശൃ | ശൄ |
| ſciu | ſciuù | ſciru | ſciruù |
| ശഌ | ശൣ | ശെ | ശൈ |
| ſcilu | ſciluù | ſce | ſciaì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ശൊ | ശൌ | ശം | ശഃ |
| ſcio | ſciaù | ſciam | ſciáh . |
| ഷ | ഷാ | ഷി | ഷീ |
| Sza | ſzaà | ſzi | ſziì |
| ഷു | ഷൂ | ഷൃ | ഷൄ |
| ſzu | ſzuù | ſziru | ſziruù |
| ഷൢ | ഷൣ | ഷെ | ഷൈ |
| ſzilu | ſziluù | ſze | ſzaì |
| ഷൊ | ഷൌ | ഷം | ഷഃ |
| ſzo | ſzaù | ſzam | ſzáh . |
| സ | സാ | സി | സീ |
| Sa | ſaa | ſi | ſiì |
| സു | സൂ | സൃ | സൄ |
| ſu | ſuù | ſiru | ſiruù |
| സൢ | സൣ | സെ | സൈ |
| ſilu | ſiluù | ſe | ſaì |
| സൊ | സൌ | സം | സഃ |
| ſo | ſaù | ſam | ſáh . |
| ഹ | ഹാ | ഹി | ഹീ |
| ha | haà | hi | hiì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ഹു | ഹൂ | ഹൃ | ഹൄ |
| hu | huù | hiru | hiruù |
| ഹൢ | ഹൣ | ഹെ | ഹൈ |
| hilu | hiluù | he | haì |
| ഹൊ | ഹൌ | ഹം | ഹഃ |
| ho | haù | ham | háh. |
| ള | ളാ | ളി | ളീ |
| la | laà | li | lii |
| ളു | ളൂ | ളൃ | ളൄ |
| lu | luù | liru | liruù |
| ളൢ | ളൣ | ളെ | ളൈ |
| lilu | liluù | le | laì |
| ളൊ | ളൌ | ളം | ളഃ |
| lo | laù | lam | láh. |
| ക്ഷ | ക്ഷാ | ക്ഷി | ക്ഷീ |
| kcia | kciaà | kci | kcii |
| ക്ഷു | ക്ഷൂ | ക്ഷൃ | ക്ഷൄ |
| kciu | kciuù | kciru | kciruù |
| ക്ഷൢ | ക്ഷൣ | ക്ഷെ | ക്ഷൈ |
| kcilu | kciluù | kcie | kciaì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ക്ഷൊ | ക്ഷൌ | ക്ഷം | ക്ഷഃ |
| kcio | kciaù | kciam | kciáh. |

## CAP. IV.

*De litteris binis, ac ternis consonis compositis.*

POstquam ea, quam cernis, methodo consonas vocalium notis distinctas, atque connexas ttadidere Malabares; litteras omnes binis, ac ternis consonis compositas, quas ipsi പൂൎണ്ണാക്ഷരം *Púrnákciaram* vocant, quintuplici diverso modo nobis iterum exhibent, quas claritatis gratia quintuplici Classe nos quoque dividemus.

### CLASSIS I.

Haec prima Classis continet consonantes, quibus copulatur *ja*, seu *jota* consonans Graecorum, quod hac figura ്യ expressum sub calce litterae dextroversum ascendendo subnectitur hoc pacto:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ക്യ | ഖ്യ | ഗ്യ | ഘ്യ |
| Kija | kkija | ghija | gghìa |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| nghíja | cíja | cihíja | gíja |
| ggihíja | gníja | tíja | tthíja |
| díja | ddhíja | níja | tíja |
| tthíja | díja | ddhíja | níja |
| píja | pphíja | bíja | bbhíja |
| míja | ſja | ríja | líja |
| víja | ſcíja | ſzíja | síja |
| híja | lija | kcíja. | |

Hiſce litteris addi poſſunt figurae, quibus vocales exornantur hoc modo:

*kiâ* *kiò* *kiè* *kiù* *kiaù*

ക്യഃ *kiáh*. Non omnes tamen, & eodem modo eas admittunt, ac respuunt ut plurimum figuram, qua *u* vocalis exprimitur, praeter sequentes ച്യ *cija*, ട്യ *tija*, ദ്യ *dija* ന്യ *nija* ഭ്യ *bbhija*; faciunt enim ച്യു *ciu* അച്യുതൻ *aciuden* nomen Idoli, & proprium; ത്യു *tiù* മൃത്യു *mrutiù* mors; ദ്യു *diù* പ്രദ്യുമ്നൻ *pradjumnén* Cupido Malabaricus; ന്യു *niù* മന്യു *maniù* animi moeror; ഭ്യു *bbhiù* അഭ്യുദയം *abbhiudajam* claritas.

CLASSIS II.

In hac Classi enumerantur consonae illae, quibus additur *r* Latinorum, quod pingitur hac nota ്ര, quae a dextera ad laevam tantisper ascendendo litterae subnectitur hac forma:

| ക്ര | ഖ്ര | ഗ്ര | ഘ്ര |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kéra | kkhéra | ghéra | gghéra |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| nghiéra | ciéra | ccihéra | giéra |
| ggihéra | gnéra | téra | tthéra |
| déra | ddhéra | néra | téra |
| tthéra | déra | ddhéra | néra |
| péra | pphéra | béra | bbhéra |
| méra | jéra | réra | léra |
| vréra | ſceréra | ſzréra | ſréra |
| héra | léra | kceréra. | |

Hae omnes vocalium figuris necti poſſunt; nota tamen, quod legendo non pronunciatur *éra*, ſed *ra* tantummodo; unde legitur *kra* *pra* &c.

ഗ്രന്ഥവായന *grantháváјena* lectio librorum,

ക്രമം *kramam* ordo in rebus, & similia.

Ex iis vero, quae figuris vocalium *i*, & *u* depictae frequentius aspiciuntur; & his contextae una quasi littera assurgunt, sunt sequentes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ക്രി | ക്രീ | ക്രു | ത്രി |
| Kri | krii | kru | tri |
| ത്രീ | ത്രു | ഗ്രി | ഗ്രീ |
| trii | tru | gri | grii |
| ദ്രി | ദ്രീ | പ്രി | പ്രീ |
| dri | drii | pri | prii |
| പ്രു | ശ്രി | ശ്രീ | ശ്രു |
| pru | sri | srii | sru |
| ഷ്രി | ഷ്രീ | ഷ്രു | |
| sciri | sciriì | scirù. | |

Ex superioribus litteris tres copulantur vocali *ú* longae hac nota ക്രൂ *krúú*; ക്രൂരൻ *krúren* vir crudelis; ഭ്രൂ *bbhrúú*,

ഭ്രൂവ *bbhrúva* axilla; ശ്രു *sciruù*, ശുശ്രൂഷ *sciusrúsa* obsequium.

Litterae ത്ര *trà*, & ദ്ര *drà* admittunt aliquando figuram, qua *ja* Latinorum, ut superius diximus, exprimitur; unde ത്ര്യ *tríja* ധാത്ര്യം *ddhàtrijam* res terrestris; ദ്ര്യ *dríja* ദാരിദ്ര്യം *daradrijam* paupertas.

CLASSIS III.

Tertia Classis complectitur consonas illas, quibus subnectitur haec littera ്ല, quae est *la* Tamulicum, & correspondet *l* consonanti Latinorum; unde fit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ക്ല<br>Kéla | ഖ്ല<br>kkhéla | ഗ്ല<br>ghéla | ഘ്ല<br>gghéla |
| ങ്ല<br>nghéla | ച്ല<br>ciéla | ഛ്ല<br>ccihéla | ജ്ല<br>giéla |
| ഝ്ല<br>ggihéla | ഞ്ല<br>gnela | ട്ല<br>téla | ഠ്ല<br>tthéla |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| డ్ల<br>déla | ఢ్ల<br>ddhéla | ణ్ల<br>néla | త్ల<br>théla |
| థ్ల<br>tthéla | ద్ల<br>déla | ధ్ల<br>ddhéla | న్ల<br>néla |
| ప్ల<br>péla | ఫ్ల<br>pphéla | బ్ల<br>béla | భ్ల<br>bbhéla |
| మ్ల<br>méla | య్ల<br>jéla | ర్ల<br>réla | ల్ల<br>léla |
| వ్ల<br>véla | శ్ల<br>ſciéla | ష్ల<br>ſzéla | స్ల<br>ſéla |
| హ్ల<br>héla | ళ్ల<br>léla | క్ష్ల<br>kciéla. | |

Hae quoque litterae vocalibus uniuntur; in vocibus autem exprimendis non legitur *éla*, ſed tantum *la*; unde pronuntiatur ప్ల *pla*, ప్లి *pli*, ప్లు *plu*, non vero *péla*, *péli*, *pélu* &c.

Vix aliquando cum vocali *u* connexa inveniuntur; aliquae potius admittunt (ſed raro) notam vocalis *i* hoc pacto క్లి *kli*

ക്ലിപ്തി *klipti* ornatus, ക്ലീ *klii* ക്ലീംബ *kliimba* sexu carens, പ്ലീബാ *plibà* hydrops, സ്ലീവാ *Slivà* Crux, സ്ലീഹാ *Scilihà* Apostolus, ഗ്ലീലാ *Ghlilà* Galilaea &c.

## CLASSIS IV.

Haec nobis exhibet consonas, quibus a tergo nectitur sequens figura ്വ, cui exprimenda est littera വ *va*, & eodem modo profertur, quo a nobis pronuntiatur haec vox *uva*. Sic

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ക്വ | ഖ്വ | ഗ്വ | ഘ്വ |
| kúvà | kkhúva | gúva | gghúva |
| ങ്വ | ച്വ | ഛ്വ | ജ്വ |
| nghúva | ciúva | ccihúva | giúva |
| ഝ്വ | ഞ്വ | ട്വ | ഠ്വ |
| ggihiúva | gniùva | túva | tthúva |
| ഡ്വ | ഢ്വ | ണ്വ | ത്വ |
| dúva | ddhúva | núva | túva |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ഠു | ദു | ധു | നു |
| tthúva | dúva | ddhúva | ṇúva |
| പു | ഫു | ബു | ഭു |
| púva | pphúva | búva | bbhúva |
| മു | യു | രു | ലു |
| múva | júva | rúva | lúva |
| വു | ശു | ഷു | സു |
| vúva | ſciúva | ſzúva | ſúva |
| ഹു | ളു | ക്ഷു | |
| húva | lúva | kciúva. | |

Ex his aliquae litterae afficiuntur nota *i* vocalem exprimente, ut ſequitur: കുി *kui*, സുി *ſui*, സുീ *ſuiì*, നുി *nuvi*, നുീ *nuviì*, ദുി *dui*, ദുീ *duiì*, ശുി *ſciuvi*, ശുീ *ſciuviì*; unde സുിജം *ſuijam* res propria; അനുിദം *anuidam* perquiſitio; ദുിവം *duivam* elephas; ദുിട്ട *duitta* inimicus; പശുിമ *paſuimà* Occidens &c.

CLAS-

## CLASSIS V.

Supereſt modo quinta, & ultima conſonantium compoſitarum Claſſis, in qua deſcribuntur litterae, quibus ſupraponitur ſequens nota ', quae aequivalet litterae *r* Latinorum mutae, & effertur, tamquam ſi conſonam praecederet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erchà | erkkhà | erggà | errgghà |
| erngga | erccià | erççihà | erggià |
| erggihà | ergnà | erttà | ertthà |
| erddà | erddhà | ernnà | erttà |
| ertthà | erddà | erddhà | ernnà |
| erppà | erpphà | erbbà | erbbhà |
| ermà | rià | erttà | erllà |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ര്വ | ര്ശ | ര്ഷ | ര്സ |
| rua | erſcia | erſza | erſsa |
| ര്ഹ | ര്ള | ര്ക്ഷ | |
| erha | erlla | erkcia. | |

Cum ſupradictae litterae aliis in oratione uniuntur, non pronuntiatur *e* antecedens *r* mutum, ſed ipſum *r* tantum profertur, hoc modo: മാൎഗ്ഗം *márggam* lex; തൎക്കം *tarkam* diſputatio. Ferme omnes vero tum ſupra, tum ſub ſe vocalium notis afficiuntur; hinc fit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ൎക്കി | ൎക്കീ | ൎക്കു | ൎക്കൂ |
| Ercki | erckii | ercku | erkuù |
| ൎഗ്ഗി | ൎഗ്ഗീ | ൎഗ്ഗു | ൎഗ്ഗൂ |
| ergghi | ergghii | erggu | erggrù |
| ൎഘി | ൎഘീ | ൎഘു | ൎഘൂ |
| ergghi | ergghii | ergghu | ergghija |
| ൎങ്ങി | ൎങ്ങീ | ൎങ്ങു | ൎങ്ങൂ |
| erngghi | erngghii | ernggu | ernggua |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ercci | erccìì | erccìu | erccìuù |
| erccíja . | | | |
| erggi | erggìì | erggìu | erggíja |
| erggni | erggnìì | erggnu | erggnuù |
| errti | errtiì | errtu | errtuù |
| ernni | ernniì | ernnu | ernnuù |
| errti | errtiì | errtu | errtuù |
| errtrì | errtrù | errtíja | |
| errthì | errthiì | errthù | errthuù |
| errthíja | errthuviì. | | |

erddi erddiì erddu erdduù

erddija .

erddhi erddhiì erddhu erddhíja

ernni ernniì ernnu ernnuù

ernníja :

erppi erppiì erppu erppuù

erbbi erbbiì erbbu erbbuù

erbbhi erbbhiì erbbhija erbbhiụ

ermmi ermmiì ermmu ermmuù

ertti erttiì erttu erttuù

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ழி | ழீ | ழு | ழூ |
| erlli | erllii | erllu | erlluù |
| றி | றீ | று | றூ |
| rui | ruiì | ervù | ervuù |
| ஷி | ஷீ | ஷு | ஷூ |
| erſci | erſciì | erſciu | erſcija |
| ஸி | ஸீ | ஸு | ஸூ |
| erſſi | etſſiì | erſſu | erſſuù |
| ளி | ளீ | ளு | ளூ |
| erlli | erlliì | erllu | erlluù |
| க்ஷி | க்ஷீ | க்ஷு | க்ஷூ |
| erkci | erkciì | erkciu | erkcià |

Quamvis haec linea ' ſupra litteras ſcripta ex ſimplicibus eas duplices reddat; ſit tamen aliquando, ut ſupra ſimplices poſita inveniatur, unde

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ஜ் | ண் | ணி | ணீ |
| erggihà | ernà | erni | erniì |
| ப் | ஃ | ஷ் | ஷி |
| erbá | erbbhà | erſcià | erſci |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| erſciì | erſzà | erſzi | erſziì |
| erſzu | erſzuù | ersà | erſi |
| erſiì | erſu | erſuù | erhà. |

Praeterea per omnes litteras tum compoſitas, tum nexibus inter ſe devinctas vagari poteſt; unde fit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| erkkhíja | erghíja | ergíja | erggíja |
| erníja | ertíja | ertiù | ertúva |
| erdíja | erdiù | erdúva | erddui |
| erdduiì | erddhíja | erníja | ermíja |
| erlíja | erpíja | erſzíja | ersíja |
| erddhíja | erſciúva | erſciuvi | erſciuviì. |

CAP. IV.

## CAP. V.

### *De aliis Consonis duplicibus.*

SEquitur modo quintus litterarum ordo, ubi Malabares tradunt alias consonas duplices una cum litteris finalibus, hoc pacto:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ക്ക | ങ്ക | ങ്ങ | ച്ച |
| Ikkà | ingà | ingà | iccià |
| ഞ്ച | ഞ്ഞ | ട്ട | ണ്ട |
| ingià | ignà | ittà | indà |
| ണ്ണ | ത്ത | ന്ത | ന്ന |
| innà | ittà | indà | innà |
| പ്പ | മ്പ | മ്മ | യ്യ |
| ippà | Inbà | immà | ijà |
| ർ | ല്ല | ൽ | വ്വ |
| ir | illà | il | ivvà |
| ഴ് | ള്ള | ൾ | റ്റ |
| iz | illà | il | ittà |
| ൻറ | ന്റ | ൻ | |
| indà | indà | en. | |

Ex his litteris quinque sunt finales, de qui-

quibus inferius ; reliquae autem vocalium notis exornantur , ficuti radicales confonae, a quibus derivantur. Hic vero eas tantum ductuum figuras tradam , quibus tamquam una fyllaba defcriptae affurgunt. Sit itaque

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ക്കി | ക്കീ | ക്കു | ക്കൂ |
| Ikki | ikkiì | ikku | ikkuù |
| ങ്കി | ങ്കീ | ങ്കു | ങ്കൂ |
| inghi | inghiì | ingu | inguù |
| ങ്ക്ര | | | |
| ingrà. | | | |
| ങ്ങി | ങ്ങീ | ങ്ങു | ങ്ങൂ |
| inghi | inghiì | ingu | inghuù |
| ച്ചി | ച്ചീ | ച്ചു | ച്ചൂ |
| icci | icciì | icciu | icciuù |
| ച്ച്ര | | | |
| iccià. | | | |
| ഞ്ചി | ഞ്ചീ | ഞ്ചു | ഞ്ചൂ |
| ingi | ingiì | ingiu | ingiuù |
| ഞ്ഞി | ഞ്ഞീ | ഞ്ഞു | ഞ്ഞൂ |
| iggni | iggniì | iggnu | iggnuù |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ട്ടി | ട്ടീ | ട്ടു | ട്ടൂ |
| itti | ittiì | ittu | ittuù |
| ണ്ടി | ണ്ടീ | ണ്ടു | ണ്ടൂ |
| indi | indii | indu | induù |
| ണ്ട്വ | | | |
| indúva. | | | |
| ണ്ണി | ണ്ണീ | ണ്ണു | ണ്ണൂ |
| inni | inniì | innu | innuù |
| ത്തി | ത്തീ | ത്തു | ത്തൂ |
| itti | ittiì | ittu | ittuù |
| ത്ത്യ | ന്ത | ന്തി | ശേഷവും |
| ittia. | Indà | indi | &c. |

Vide inferius in nexuum Syllabario.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ന്നി | ന്നീ | ന്നു | ന്നൂ |
| Inni | inniì | innu | innuù. |
| ന്റു | ന്റൂ | ന്ന്യ | ന്റ |
| inru | inruù | innijà | inrà |
| ന്ല | ന്വ | ർന്ന്യ | |
| inlà | inúvà | ernija. | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| പ്പി | പ്പീ | പ്പു | പ്പൂ |
| ippi | ippiì | ippu | ippuù |
| ന്പി | ന്പീ | ന്പു | ന്പൂ |
| inbi | inbiì | inbu | inbuù |
| മ്മി | മ്മീ | മ്മു | മ്മൂ |
| immi | immiì | immu | immuù |
| ജ്ജി | ജ്ജീ | ജ്ജു | ജ്ജൂ |
| ij | ijì | iju | ijuù |
| ല്ലി | ല്ലീ | ല്ലു | ല്ലൂ |
| illi | illiì | illu | illuù |
| വ്വി | വ്വീ | വ്വു | വ്വൂ |
| ivvi | ivvii | ivvu | ivvuù |
| ള്ളി | ള്ളീ | ള്ളു | ള്ളൂ |
| illi | illiì | illu | illuù |
| റ്റി | റ്റീ | റ്റു | റ്റൂ |
| itti | ittiì | ittu | ittuù |

ണ്ട ണ്ടി [illegible]

indà indi &c. Ut inferius in nexibus:

Littera ണ്ടറ *indà* inter finales merito re-

recenſeri deberet; ea enim tantummodo utimur in caſu genitivo numeri ſingularis nominum deſinentium in ഇന്റെ *inde*; ita ശ്രുഷ്ടാവ *fruſtáva* creator; ശ്രുഷ്ടാവിന്റെ *fruſtávinde* creatoris, പിതാവ *pidáva* pater, പിതാവിന്റെ *pidávinde* patris, പുത്രൻ *putrèn* filius, പുത്രന്റെ *putrénde* filii.

## C A P. V.I.

*De litteris finalibus.*

DIximus uſque modo de litteris ſimplicibus, atque compoſitis; nunc finales perpendendae ſunt, ac de iis debemus ſingillatim loqui. Hae igitur ſunt octo, nempe

ൾ ർ ൽ ഴ് ൻ ൺ ൻ ം

el, er, el, iz, en, en, en, am:

Omnes ſunt mutae, nec ullis umquam vocalium figuris copulantur.

Littera ൽ *el* aequivalet *l* finali Latinorum, tum in fine, tum in medio dictionis. Sic ആൽ *ál* arbor Diis sacra; അൽഭുതം *albbhudam* mirum aliquid.

Littera ർ *er* correspondet *r* finali Latinorum, ac ut plurimum utimur pro efformando numero plurali. Hinc പുത്രർ *putrèr* filii, പലർ *palèr* multi, മലയാളർ *Malejáler* Malabares &c.

Littera ൾ *el* oritur ex ള *la*, & eadem linguae inflexione pronunciatur; correspondet nostro *l*, ac utimur tum in fine, tum in medio dictionis. Sic എപ്പോൾ *eppol* quando; ഇപ്പോൾ *ippol* nunc; ആൾക്കിടം *álcidam* hominis praestantia.

Littera ഴ് *iz* videtur aliquo modo aequi-

quivalere *z* finali Latinorum ; sed pronuntiatur cum aliquo sibilo , clauso ferme ore , ac retrorsum attracta tantisper lingua: idem tamen sonat in medio , ac in fine dictionis ; sic കീഴ് *kilz* subtus ; കീഴ്ത്തരം *kilzttaram* res inferioris conditionis &c.

Littera ൻ *en* aequivalet *n* finali Latinorum tum in fine , tum in medio dictionis. Ita ദേവൻ *Déven* Deus ; മുൻബെ *munbè* prius.

Litterae ൺ , & ന്ന correspondent litteris *n* , & *nn* finalibus .

Littera ം *am* eadem est , ac consona finalis *m* apud Latinos . Sic സംഭ്രമം *sanbbhramam* metus ; സംരംഭം *samrambbiam* superbia. In medio tamen dictionis aliquando sonat , ut ൻ *en* , quod praesertim accidit , cum invenitur ante litte-

ras ക *ka*, & പ *pa*: tunc enim fit ംക *enga*, ംപ *enba*; unde എംകിലും *engilum* quamvis; സംകടം *sanghedam* afflictio; സംപത്ത *sanbatta* divitiae.

Ast litteris finalibus addunt Malabares duas litteras ex superioribus ortas, nempe ഴ *za*, & റ *rra*, quae sunt valde in usu in Lingua vulgari, & hoc modo vocalibus copulantur:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ഴ | ഴി | ഴീ | ഴു | ഴൂ |
| za, | zi, | zii, | zu, | zuù, |
| റ | റി | റീ | റു | റൂ |
| rra, | rri, | rrii, | rru, | rruù, |

## C A P. VII.

*De variis litterarum nexibus.*

POstquam omnia Linguae elementa ledere ഗുരുക്കൾ *Gurukkel*, seu Magistri Malabares, aliquos addunt litterarum nexus അക്ഷരക്കെട്ട *akciarakétta* ab ipsis di-

dictos; quibus facilior pateat aditus ad Librorum lectionem, & ad ceteras complicatas syllabas dignoscendas. Horum itaque morem nunc sequuti, eos hic dabimus litterarum nexus, quos in eorum ഗ്രന്ഥം *Grantham*, seu Libris saepius est invenire.

SYLLABARIUM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kda | kdi | kdiì | kdià |
| kdru | kttha | kna | ksà |
| gna | gni | gniì | gníja |
| gniu | gddha | gddhi | gddhija |
| gma | gga | ggha | gghu |
| gghna | cscia | csci | csciì |
| csciu | csra | ercsçià | ersci |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ercſcii | ggia | ggi | ggii |
| ggiu | ggija | tgna | tgni |
| tgnii | tgnu | tgnuù | ddha |
| dga | dghi | nga | nghi |
| nttha | ntthi | ntthiî | nddha |
| nddhi | nddhii | nddhu | nddhuù |
| nma | nmi | nmii | nmu |
| nmuù | npa | tna | tni |
| tnii | tnu | tma | tmi |
| tmii | tmu | ttha | tthi |

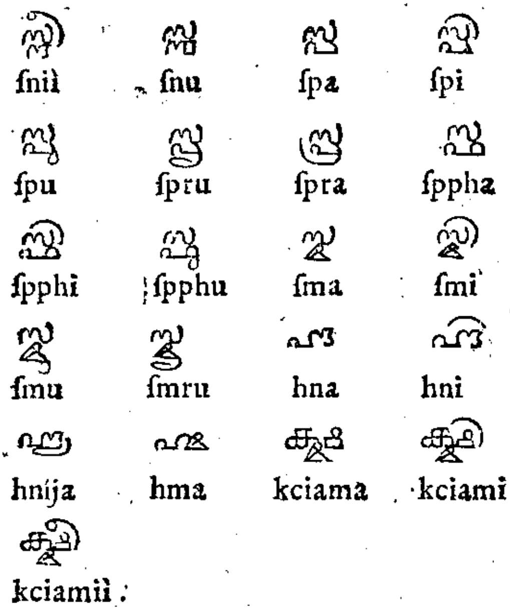
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tthii | tthu | tthuù | tthíja |
| tthúva | tthui | tthuiì | dſa |
| dba | ddha | ddhi | ddhiì |
| ddhu | ddhíja | ddhera | ddhma |
| ddhúva | ddhuvi | ddhuviì | erddhúva |
| nda | ndi | ndiì | ndu |
| ndija | ndra | ndri | ndriì |
| ndria | ntúva | ntha | nthi |
| nthiì | nda | ndi | ndiì |
| ndu | nduù | ndija | ndra |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ndri | ndriì | nddha | nddhi |
| nddhiì | nddhu | nddhuù | nddija |
| nddhrà | nddhri | nddhriì | nna |
| nni | nniì | nnu | nnuù |
| ernna | ernni | ernniì | ernnu |
| ernnuù | nma | nmi | nmiì |
| nmu | nmuù | pta | pti |
| ptija | pna | pni | pſa |
| pſi | pla | pli | pliì |
| plu | bda | bdi | bddha |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bddhi | mna | mni | mſcia |
| mſci | mſciì | iga | ighì |
| igu | ikka | ikki | ikkiì |
| ikku | icia | icì | ida |
| idi | idu | ina | ini |
| imà | imi | ipa | ipi |
| iva | ivi | iſſa | iſſi |
| lgà | lghi | lgu | lkka |
| lkki | lkku | lpa | lpi |
| lpiì | lpu | lma | lmì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lmiì | lna | ſcia | ſci |
| ſcii | ſna | ſni | ſma |
| ſmi | ſzka | ſzki | ſzkiì |
| ſzkra | ſzkri | ſzkriì | ſzkru |
| ſzta | ſzti | ſztiì | erſzti |
| erſztiì | ſztu | ſztija | erſztija |
| ſztra | ſztúva | ſzttha | ſztthi |
| ſztthiì | ſztthu | ſzna | ſzni |
| ſzniì | ſznu | ſznija | erſznija |
| ſzma | ſzpa | ſzpi | ſzpiì |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ſzpu | ſzpra | ſzppha | zma |
| zta | zti | ztu | lſa |
| lſi | lſii | lſu | lſuù |
| lsija | lſnija | erlſnija | lbbha |
| lbbhu | ſka | ſki | ſkii |
| ſku | ſkru | ſta | ſti |
| ſtiì | ſtu | ſtuù | ſtra |
| ſtri | ſtriì | ſtija | ſtha |
| ſthi | ſthiì | ſthu | ſthuù |
| ſthija | ſkkha | ſna | ſni |



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ſnii | ſnu | ſpa | ſpi |
| ſpu | ſpru | ſpra | ſppha |
| ſpphi | ſpphu | ſma | ſmi |
| ſmu | ſmru | hna | hni |
| hnija | hma | kciama | kciami |
| kciamii. | | | |

## CAP. VIII.

*De recta pronuntiandi ratione.*

EXplicatis itaque iis, quae ad rite efformandas litterarum figuras, ac varias inter ſe complicationes neceſſaria videbantur; ſupereſt nunc, ut de earumdem litterarum vi, ac recta pronuntiandi norma aliquid attingamus, potius quam explicemus; in aliquibus enim Malabaricae Linguae

guae litterarum sonus Latinis litteris exprimi haudquaquam potest. Sit ergo:

ക *Ka* in principio dictionis aequivalet nostro *k*; in medio autem, & in fine pronuntiatur, ut ഗ *ga*; hinc കൎത്താവ *karttáva* Dominus; മകൻ *maghén* filius.

ക്ക *Kka* est idem ക duplex maiori vi prolatum.

ഖ *Kkha* pronunciatur, tamquam duo *kk*, & profertur cum aliquo conatu, & aspiratione.

[illegible] est quoddam *k*, quo solum utuntur in Poesi, ac in ipsorum Grandonicis scriptis; ipsius sonus efformatur in interiori gutture.

ഗ *Ga* est nostrum *ga* leviter tamen in gutture prolatum; ഗ്ഗ duplex *gga*.

ഘ *Ggba* duplex *gg* cum conatu, & aspiratione.

ങ *Ngba* Latinis litteris vix exprimi

 po-

potest, & pronuntiatur attracta retrorsum lingua, ita tamen, ut g vix audiatur; ങ്ങ duplex *nga*.

ച *Cia*, ut *c* Etruscum; ച്ച *ccia* idem duplicatum duplex *cc*.

ഛ *Cciha* cum conatu, & aspiratione.

ജ *Gia*, ut *g* Italicum, leviter tamen in gutture expressum; ജ്ജ *ggia* tamquam duplex *gg*.

ഝ *Ggiha* duplex *gg* grave, cum conatu, & aspiratione profertur.

ഞ *Gna*, ut *gn* Italicum, efformatur prope dentes cum aliquo narium ministerio; ഞ്ഞ duplex *ggna*.

ട *Tha* mixtum ex *t*, & *d*; at in medio, vel in fine dictionis pronutiatur, ut *d*; sic പടം *padam* cuculla serpentis cucullati. Huius litterae sonus, sicuti & trium sequentium, idem prorsus est; est autem Europeis admodum difficilis, ac pronuntiatur

tiatur inversa omnino retrorsum lingua, adeo ut interiorem palati summitatem attingat. Duplicatur vero hoc modo ట్ట *tta* duplex *tt*, & profertur eadem prorsus linguae inversione, cum maiori tamen impetu.

ఠ *Ttha*, quasi duplex *tt*, inflexa, ut superius diximus, lingua, ac mox cum impetu vibrata, cum conatu, & aspiratione effertur; at in medio dictionis pronuntiatur inter *d*, & *t*.

డ *Dha*, *d* grave, inflexa lingua pronuntiatur crasso quoddam sono.

ఢ *Ddha* duplex *dd* gravius, profertur ex intimis cum conatu, & aspiratione.

ణ *Na*, ut *n*, cum aliquo tamen narium ministerio; eodem modo profertur ణ్ణ *nna* duplex *nn*, maiori tamen vi, quod in litteris duplicibus semper est observandum.

త *Ta*, ut *t* Latinorum; in medio autem, & in fine dictionis, ut *d*. Hinc

ഒരോ ട്ട ട്ട *adada* unumquodque ; quando vero duplicatur ട്ട്ട , est ut duplex *tt* .

ഠ *Tha* pronuntiatur quasi duplex *tt* cum aliquo impetu ; ട്ഠ *ttha* idem cum maiori impetu .

ഡ *Da* , ut *d* Latinorum , clare effertur .

ഢ *Ddha* , quasi duplex *dd* , cum aliquo leni impetu ; [illegible] idem cum maiori vi , & aspiratione .

ണ *Na* , ut *n* Latinorum clare ; quando vero duplicatur ണ്ണ *nna* , ut duplex *nn* .

പ *Pa* , ut *p* Latinorum ; aliquando vero in medio , vel in fine dictionis pronuntiatur, tamquam *b* ; പ്പ ut duplex *pp* .

ഫ *Ppha* duplex *pp* cum impetu , & aspiratione .

ബ *Ba* , ut *b* Latinorum .

ഭ *Bbha* , ut duplex *bb* ; efformatur ex inti-

intimis, atque cum vi, & aſpiratione profertur.

മ *Ma*, ut *m* Latinorum; മ്മ *mma* duplex *mm*.

യ *Ja*, ut j conſonans Latinorum, യ്യ ut duplex *ija*.

ര *Ra*, ut *r*; dulciter tamen, & tenerrime profertur prope dentes, iiſdem quaſi compreſſis.

ല *La*, ut *l* Latinorum clare; ല്ല ut duplex *ll*.

വ *Va*, ut *v* conſonans Latinorum, aliquando ut *b*; ſic വിരൽ *birèl* digitus; വിഷം *biſzam* virus; വ്വ ut duplex *vv*.

ശ *Scia*, ut *c* Gallico ore prolatum.

ഷ *Sza* inter *ſ*, & *z* pronuntiatur, inflexa ad palatum lingua cum aliquo ſibilo.

സ *Sa*, ut *ſ* Latinorum formatur prope dentes, quaſi ſibilando; സ്സ *ſsa* duplex *ſs*

ഹ *Ha*, ut *h* Germanico ore prolatum.

ള *La* eſt quoddam genus *l*, quod inflexa omnino ad palatum lingua craſſiori ſono efformatur; ളള duplex *ll*.

ക്ഷ *Kcia*, retracta lingua, & ad palatum inverſa cum impetu, & aſpiratione profertur.

ഴ *Za*, quaſi *z* Latinorum, dentibus, labiiſque vix apertis pronuntiatur, retracta tantillum lingua.

റ *Ra*, ut *r* Latinorum, aſperum valde, & durum; ſi vero haec littera hoc modo ററ duplicetur, efformatur duplex *tt*, quod effertur compreſſis quaſi dentibus, lingua ipſos impellente.

Haec dicta ſufficiant de litterarum vi, & pronuntiatione; genuinus enim ipſarum ſonus non ſcriptis, ſed voce eſt aquirendus. Quod vero ſpectat ad ſyllabas binis, ternis, atque quaternis litteris invicem connexas; quae a tergo, vel ſubtus nectuntur litterae, nativum conſervant ſonum; ceterae autem dimidiatae tantum, & quaſi

quasi mutae proferuntur, sicut apud Latinos *stramen*, *spectrum*, *psittacus*, &c.

## C A P. I X.

*De litteris in Malabarica Lingua deficientibus.*

INdorum Linguae, si cum Latina conferantur, aliquibus carent litteris, uti accidit in Sinensi, Iaponica, Siamensi, Tibetana, Tamulica, Peguana, Marastica, Telugica, Grandonica, Canara, Gutzeratica, Brammhanica, Indostana, Ziglesica, Wartica, aliisque. Hoc idem accidit in Lingua Malabarica; in hac enim quinque deficiunt Latinorum litterae, nempe *F*, *Q*, *Y*, *X*, *Z*. Nullam vero habent litteram aequalis, vel consimilis potestatis, qua suppleant *F* Latinorum: unde in ipsius locum sufficiunt litteram പ *p*, quo nihil absurdius; diversum enim omnino reddit sensum, ac multoties nativae significationi contrarium; nam si Malabares deberent dicere *fax*, pronuntiarent *pax*; tum etiam pro *factum* dicerent *pactum*; pro *favor*, *pavor*; pro *fictus*, *pictus*; pro *fluit*, *pluit*, & sic de ceteris.

At litteram *Q* supplent ipsorum littera ക *ka*, vel ക്ക *kka*; pro *X* substituunt ശ

*ſcia* , vel ക്ഷ *kſa*; loco *Y* ſcribunt conſonantem *j* hoc modo യ *j*, vel യ്യ *ij*; in locum demum litterae deficientis *Z* adhibent ഴ *za*. Sed de his ſatis, ſuperque.

## C A P. X.

*De Notis Numeralibus Malabarum.*

NUnc vero nihil aliud ſupereſt nobis, quam ut Malabarenſium notas arithmeticas, ac nómina tradamus, quod quidem pro maiori Lectoris commodo ad huiuſce Alphabeti noſtri finem praeſtandum ſatius duximus; ac ita omnes numerorum figuras, nomina, atque poteſtatem octo diſtinctis Tabulis ad calcem reiecimus.

Cum autem Malabares complures quoque notas, atque figuras habeant, quibus unitatem minutiſſime ſubdividunt, menſuras, ac nummos diſtinguunt, annos, menſes, atque dies deſignant; hiſce relictis, quae Evangelii Praeconibus nullo modo videntur neceſſaria; quatuor tantum, quae magis in uſu ſunt, unitatis ſubdiviſiones ſpeciminis ergo hic tradam ſequenti modo:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ൳ | കാല് | kál | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| ൴ | അര | arà | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ൵ | മുക്കാല് | múkkál | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| ൷ | അരക്കാല് | arakkál | $\frac{1}{8}$ &c. |

## C A P. X I.

*Signum Crucis, Oratio Dominica, Salutatio Angelica, Symbolum Apostolorum, ac Praecepta Decalogi.*

CUM alicuius Linguae elementa traduntur, semper aliquae eiusdem lucubratiunculae subnecti solent, quibus Tiro in legendo exerceatur. Hinc nos modo Christianam Catechesim, amotis profanis, ex laudabili, acceptoque iam instituto proponimus, atque eam sane, adnexa litterali Latina versione, ut quae sit Malabarensium syntaxis, facile deprehendatur. Quare sit primo

### Signum Crucis.

ശുദ്ധമാനസ്ലിവാടെ അടെയാ

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sciuddhamána* | *slivàde* | *adejá-* |
| Sanctae | Crucis | signum |

ലത്താൽ നമ്മുടെ ശത്രുക്കളിൽ നി

*lattál nammudè sciátrúkkelil ni-*
per nostrum inimicis ex

ന്ന നമ്മെ രക്ഷിക്ക നമ്മുടെ തമ്പു

*nna nammè rekcikkà nammudè Tambu-*
nos libera nostrum Deus

രാനെ ബാവാദെയും പുത്രെൻ

*ráne Báυádejum Putrén-*
Patris & Filii

ദെയും റൂഹാദക്കുദശാദെയും നാ

*dejum Rrúhádákkudésciádejum ná-*
& Spiritus Sancti & no-

മത്താൽ ആമെൻ

*mattál ámen*
mine in amen.

Oratio Dominica.

ആകാശങ്ങളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന

*Agásciangbelil irikkunna*
Caelis in qui stas

ഞങ്ങളുടെ ബാവാ നിന്തിരുനാമം

*gnangelude Báυà nintirunámam*
nostrum Pater tuum nomen

ശുദ്ധമാകപ്പെടേണംനിന്റെനാമ

*sciuddhamágappedénam ninde ná-*
sanctificetur, tuum re-

ഗിദംവരേണംനിന്റെതിരുമ

*gidam varénam nindè tiruma-*
gnum adveniat tua volun-

നസ്സആകാശത്തിലെപോലെഭൂ

*nessa ágásciattilè póle bbhú-*
tas caelo in sicut ter-

മിയിലുംആകേണംഞങ്ങളുടെ

*miilum ághenam gnangheludè*
ra in & fiat nostrum

അന്നന്നെഅപ്പംഇന്നഞങ്ങൾക്ക

*annannè appam inna gnanghelkka*
quotidianum panem hodie nobis

തരികഞങ്ങളുടെകടപ്പുക്കാരെരോ

*tarigà gnangheludè kadappukkárerò-*
da nostrum cum debitori-

ടഞങ്ങൾപൊറുക്കുന്നപോലെ

*da gnanghel porukkunna póle*
bus nos dimittimus sicut

ഞങ്ങളുടെ കടപ്പുകൾ ഞങ്ങളൊ

*gnanghelude kadappughel gnangeló-*
nostrum debita nobiscum etiam

ടും പൊറുക്ക ഞങ്ങളെ പരിക്ഷി

*dum porrukkà gnanghele parikcie-*
dimitte nos tentationem in

ല്ലും പൂകിക്കല്ലായെ വിശെഷിച്ചു

*lum pùghikkelláje visciesziccia*
noli inducere sed

തിന്മയിൽനിന്നു ഞങ്ങളെ രക്ഷി

*tinmeilnina gnanghele rekci-*
malo ex nos li-

ച്ചു കൊൾക ആമെൻ

*cciù kolgà ámen*
bera amen.

Salutatio Angelica.

നന്മനിറഞ്ഞ മറിയമെ കൎത്താവ

*Nanmà nirreggna Marriamè Karttáva*
Gratia plena Maria Dominus

നിന്നൊട സ്വസ്തം സ്ത്രീകളിൽ

*ninóda suatuam strighelil*
tecum salve mulieribus in

വാഴ്ത്തപ്പെട്ടവൾ നീ നിന്റെ
*vàštappettavél* *nìe* *nindè*
benedicta tu tui

വയറ്റിലെ ഫലം ആയ ഈശൊ
*bajettilè* *pphalam* *ája* *Iſo*
ventris fructus qui eſt Ieſus .

വാഴ്ത്തപ്പെട്ടതും ശുദ്ധമാന മറിയ
*váſtappettadum* *ſciuddhamána* *Marria*.
ſit benedictus & Sancta Maria

മെ തമ്പുരാന്റെ അമ്മെ ദൊ
*mè* *Tanburánde* - *ammè* *do-*
Dei Máter pèc-

ഷക്കാരർ ആയ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക വെണ്ടി ഇ
*ſzakkárer* *ája* *gnanghelkka* *vendì* *i-*
catores qui ſumus nobis pro

പ്പൊഴും നമ്മുടെ മരിപ്പു നെരത്തും
*pp.zum* *nammudè* *marippu* *nérattum*
nunc & noſtrum mortis hora &

തമ്പുരാനൊട അപെക്ഷിച്ചു
*Tanburánóda* *avekciccin*
cum Deo ora

കൊള്ളട്ടെ ആമെൻ

*kolgà ámen*
amen.

## SYMBOLUM APOSTOLORUM.

ആകാശവും ഭൂമിയും സൃഷ്ടിച്ച സ

*Agasciavum bhúmium sruszticcia sa-*
Caelum & terram & qui creavit

ർവ്വത്തും കൈയ്യാണ്ട ബാവാ തമ്പു

*ruvadum kájánda Báva Tanbu-*
omnipotentem Patrem Deum

രാൻ മേലും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നേൻ

*ràn mélum bisciuvasikkunnen*
supra credo

തന്റെ പുത്രൻ ഒരുവൻ നമ്മു

*tandè Putrèn oruvèn nammu-*
eius Filium unicum no-

ടെ കർത്താവാം ഈശോ മിശിഹാ മെ

*dè karttáva Iso Miscibà mé-*
strum Dominum Iesum Christum

ലും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നേൻ ഇ പുത്രൻ

*lum bisciuvasikkunnen i Putren*
supra & credo iste Filius

ശുദ്ധമാനറൂഹാദക്കുദശായാ

*Sciuddhamána Rúhádakkudasciájá-*
Sanctum Spiritum per

ലെജനിക്കപ്പെട്ടകന്ന്യാശ്രീമറിയത്തിൽ

*le genikkappetta Kaniá Srì Marriattil*
conceptus Virgine Maria

നിന്നപിറന്നപന്തിയൊസപി

*ninna pirranna Pantiosa Pi-*
ex natus est Pontii Pi-

ലാത്തൊസിന്റെനാളുകളിൽ

*láttósindè nálughelil*
lati diebus in

ദുഃഖപ്പെട്ടകുരിശിന്മെൽപടിക്ക

*dukkhappeta kuriscinmèl padikka-*
passus cruci affixus

പ്പെട്ടമരിച്ചടക്കപ്പെട്ടപാതാള

*ppetta mariccia adakkappetta pádálan-*
mortuus sepultus inferos

ങ്ങളിലിറങ്ങിമരിച്ചവരുടെ

*gelil errenghi mariccia veru-*
in descendit mortuorum

ടെ ഇടയിൽ നിന്ന മൂന്നാം നാൾ ഉ

*de idcil ninna múnnàm nàl u-*
medio ex tertia die re-

യിർത്ത ആകാശങ്ങളിൽ കരയെ

*ijrtta ágáſcianghelil karejé-*
ſurrexit. Caelos in aſcendit

റി ബാവാ തമ്പുരാന്റെ വല

*rri Bávà Tanburánde vala-*
Patris Dei dextera

ത്ത ഭാഗത്ത ഇരിക്കുന്നു അവിടെ

*tta bbhágatta irikkunnu avide*
in ſedet inde

നിന്ന ഉയിരവരെയും മരിച്ചവരെ

*ninna uijravcrejum maricciavere-*
vivos & mortuos &

യും വിധിപ്പാൻ വരുമെന്ന വി

*jum biddhippàn varumenna bi-*
iudicaturus veniet cre-

ശ്വസിക്കുന്നെൻ ശുദ്ധമാന റൂഹാദ

*ſciuvaſikkunnen Sciuddhamána Rúháda-*
do & Sanctum Spiri-

ക്കൂദാശയാമേലും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നേൻ

*kkudaſciá mélum biſciuvaſikkunnen*
tum ſupra & credo

ശുദ്ധമാനകതോലിക്കാപള്ളിയും

*Sciuddhamána Katolikka pallijum*
Sanctam Catholicam Eccleſiam &

പുണ്യവാളന്മാരുടെ ഒരിമ്പാ

*puniavalenmárude orimbá-*
Sanctorum communionem &

ടും പിഴകളുടെ പൊറുതിയും മരി

*dum pizaghelude porrudijum mari-*
peccatorum remiſſionem & mor-

ച്ചവരുടെ ഉയിർപ്പും എന്നെന്നേക്കു

*cciaverude uijrppum ennannckku-*
tuorum reſurrectionem & in aeternum

മുള്ളയായിസ്സും ഉണ്ടെന്നും വിശ്വസി

*mullà áiſſum undennum biſciuvaſi-*
quae eſt vitam & eſſe cre-

ക്കുന്നേൻ ആമേൻ

*kkunnen ámen*
do amen.

൧ ഒരുവൻ തമ്പുരാനെ വണ്ണി

*Oruvèn* *tanburáne* *vanni-*
Unum Deum

ച്ചു കുമ്പിടുനത

*ccia kunbidunada*
cole.

൨ തമ്പുരാന്റെ തിരുനാമം

*Tanburánde* *tirunámam*
Dei nomen

കൊണ്ടവെലാൽ സത്യം

*konda* *velàl* *ſatiam*
per in vanum ne

ചെയ്യാതെ

*cejáde*
iures.

൩ ഞായറാഴ്ച്ചകളും പെരുനാളു

*Gnárrázcciaghelum* *perunálughe-*
Dies Dominicos & feſtos dies

കളും ശുദ്ധമെ കൊൾക

*lum* *ſciuddhamè* *kolgà*
& ſanctifica.

൪ അപ്പനെയും അമ്മെനെയും ബ

*Appéncjum amménejum be-*
Patrem & matrem &

ഹുമാനിച്ചു കൊള്ക

*humániccíu kolgà*
. honora .

൫ കൊല്ലാതെ

*Kolláde*
Non occides .

൬ പെറത്തടിയാതെ

*Perettadijáde*
Non moechaberis .

൭ കക്കാതെ

*Kakkáde*
Non furaberis .

൮ പുളിക്കാസാക്ഷി നില്ലാതെ

*Pulikka sákci nilláde*
Falsitati testis non assistas .

൯ അറാണ്ടെ ഭാൎയ്യാവെളെ

*Aránde bbháriávele*
Alterius mulierem

അവെക്കിരാദെ

*avekciráde*
non concupiſces.

൰ അറന്റെ വസ്തു അവെ

*Arânde* *vaſtu* *avek-*
Alterius rem non con-

ക്കിരാദെ

*cirâde*
cupiſces.

Nota hic curſim, in hiſce Orationibus, ſicut & in aliis, quae ad Religionem pertinent, uti Malabares multis vocibus ex Syriaca lingua deſumptis; cum enim a vetuſtiſſimis temporibus Malabares Chriſtiani, Sancti Thomae nuncupati, utantur in ipſorum Liturgia Lingua Syriaca; hinc quae ſacratiora ſunt, quaeque Malabarice exprimi haudquaquam poſsunt, vocibus ex Syro, vel Chaldaeo deductis explicare conſuevere.

*F I N I S.*

# NOTAE NUMERALES MALABARUM

AD CAP. X. PAG. 88.

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ൧ | ഒന്ന | Onna | 1 |
| ൨ | രണ്ട | randa | 2 |
| ൩ | മൂന്ന | múnna | 3 |
| ൪ | നാല | nála | 4 |
| ൫ | അഞ്ച | angia | 5 |
| ൬ | ആറ | árra | 6 |
| ൭ | ഏഴ | éza | 7 |
| ൮ | എട്ട | étta | 8 |
| ൯ | ഒൻപത | onbadu | 9 |
| ൰ | പത്ത | patta | 10 |
| ൰൧ | പതിനൊന്ന | padinonna | 11 |
| ൰൨ | പന്ത്രണ്ട | pandranda | 12 |
| ൰൩ | പതിമൂന്ന | padimúnna | 13 |
| ൰൪ | പതിനാല | padinála | 14 |
| ൰൫ | പതിനഞ്ച | padinnangia | 15 |
| ൰൬ | പതിനാറ | padinnárra | 16 |
| ൰൭ | പതിനേഴ | padinnéza | 17 |
| ൰൮ | പതിനെട്ട | padinnétta | 18 |

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ൰൯ | പത്തൊമ്പത | pattombada | 19 |
| ൨൰ | ഇരുവത | iruvada | 20 |
| ൨൰൧ | ഇരുവത്തൊന്ന | iruvattonna | 21 |
| ൨൰൨ | ഇരുവത്തരണ്ട | iruvattaranda | 22 |
| ൨൰൩ | ഇരുവത്തമൂന്ന | iruvattamúnna | 23 |
| ൨൰൪ | ഇരുവത്തനാല | iruvattanála | 24 |
| ൨൰൫ | ഇരുവത്തഞ്ചു | iruvattangia | 25 |
| ൨൰൬ | ഇരുവത്താറ | iruvattárra | 26 |
| ൨൰൭ | ഇരുവത്തേഴ | iruvattéza | 27 |
| ൨൰൮ | ഇരുവത്തെട്ട | iruvattétta | 28 |
| ൨൰൯ | ഇരുവത്തൊമ്പത | iruvattonbada | 29 |
| ൩൰ | മുപ്പത | muppada | 30 |
| ൩൰൧ | മുപ്പത്തൊന്ന | muppattonna | 31 |
| ൩൰൨ | മുപ്പത്തരണ്ട | muppattarandà | 32 |
| ൩൰൩ | മുപ്പത്തമൂന്ന | muppattamúnna | 33 |
| ൩൰൪ | മുപ്പത്തനാല | muppattanála | 34 |
| ൩൰൫ | മുപ്പത്തഞ്ചു | muppattangia | 35 |
| ൩൰൬ | മുപ്പത്താറ | muppattárra | 36 |
| ൩൰൭ | മുപ്പത്തേഴ | muppattéza | 37 |
| ൩൰൮ | മുപ്പത്തെട്ട | muppattétta | 38 |

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Potestas.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | muppattonbada | 39 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpada | 40 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattonna | 41 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattaranda | 42 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattamúnna | 43 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattanála | 44 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattangia | 45 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattárra | 46 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattéza | 47 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattétta | 48 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nálpattonbada | 49 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbada | 50 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattonna | 51 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattaranda | 52 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattamúnna | 53 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattanála | 54 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattangia | 55 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattárra | 56 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattéza | 57 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | anbattétta | 58 |

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ௫௰௯ | ஐம்பத்தொன்பது | anbattonbada | 59 |
| ௬௰ | அறுபது | árruvada | 60 |
| ௬௰௧ | அறுபத்தொன்று | árruvattonna | 61 |
| ௬௰௨ | அறுபத்திரண்டு | árruvattaranda | 62 |
| ௬௰௩ | அறுபத்துமூன்று | árravattamúnna | 63 |
| ௬௰௪ | அறுபத்துநாலு | árruvattanála | 64 |
| ௬௰௫ | அறுபத்தஞ்சு | árruvattangia | 65 |
| ௬௰௬ | அறுபத்தாறு | árruvattárra | 66 |
| ௬௰௭ | அறுபத்தேழு | árruvattéza | 67 |
| ௬௰௮ | அறுபத்தெட்டு | árruvattétta | 68 |
| ௬௰௯ | அறுபத்தொன்பது | árruvattonbada | 69 |
| ௭௰ | எழுபது | ezuvada | 70 |
| ௭௰௧ | எழுபத்தொன்று | ezuvattonna | 71 |
| ௭௰௨ | எழுபத்திரண்டு | ezuvattaranda | 72 |
| ௭௰௩ | எழுபத்துமூன்று | ezuvattamúnna | 73 |
| ௭௰௪ | எழுபத்துநாலு | ezuvattanála | 74 |
| ௭௰௫ | எழுபத்தஞ்சு | ezuvattangia | 75 |
| ௭௰௬ | எழுபத்தாறு | ezuvatárra | 76 |
| ௭௰௭ | எழுபத்தேழு | ezuvattéza | 77 |
| ௭௰௮ | எழுபத்தெட்டு | ezuvattétta | 78 |

TAB. V.

| *Figurá* | *Nomen* | *Potestas* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | എഴുവത്തൊൻപത | ezuvattonbada | 79 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത | enbada | 80 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്തൊന്ന | enbattona | 81 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്തരണ്ട | enbattaranda | 82 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്തമൂന്ന | enbattamúnna | 83 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്തനാല | enbattanála | 84 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്തഞ്ച | enbattangia | 85 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്താറ | enbattárra | 86 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്തേഴ | enbattéza | 87 |
| [illegible] | എൻപത്തെട്ട | enbattétta | 88 |
| ~~[illegible]~~ | ~~എൻപത്തൊൻപത~~ | ~~enbattonbada~~ | ~~89~~ |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ | tonnúrra | 90 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റൊന്ന | tonnúttonna | 91 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റരണ്ട | tonnúttaranda | 92 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റമൂന്ന | tonnúttamúnna | 93 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റനാല | tonnúttanála | 94 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റഞ്ച | tonnùttangia | 95 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റാറ | tonnúttárra | 96 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റേഴ | tonnúttéza | 97 |
| [illegible] | തൊണ്ണൂറ്റെട്ട | tonnúttétta | 98 |

| *Figura.* | *Nomen:* | *Potestas.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | tonnúttonbda | 99 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núrra | 100 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttonna | 101 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttaranda | 102 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttoruvada | 110 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttoruvattonna | 111 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttoruvattonbada | 119 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttiruvada | 120 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttiruvattonna | 121 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttamuppada | 130 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttanálpada | 140 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttanbada | 150 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttárruvada | 160 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttézuvada | 170 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttenbada | 180 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | núttiltonnúrra | 190 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | irunúrra | 200 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | múnnúrra | 300 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | nánúrra | 400 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | aggnúrra | 500 |

TAB. VII.

| *Figura.* | *Nomen.* | *Poteſtas.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ൬൱ | ആറനൂറ | árranúrra | 600 |
| ൭൱ | എഴനൂറ | ezanúrra | 700 |
| ൮൱ | എണ്ണൂറ | ennúrra | 800 |
| ൯൱ | തൊള്ളായിരം | tolláiram | 900 |
| ൲ | ആയിരം | áiram | 1000 |
| ൨൲ | രണ്ടായിരം | randáiram | 2000 |
| ൩൲ | മൂവായിരം | múváiram | 3000 |
| ൪൲ | നാലായിരം | náláiram | 4000 |
| ൫൲ | അയ്യായിരം | ajáiram | 5000 |
| ൬൲ | ആറായിരം | árráiram | 6000 |
| ~~൭൲~~ | ~~എഴായിരം~~ | ~~ezáiram~~ | ~~7000~~ |
| ൮൲ | എണ്ണായിരം | ennáiram | 8000 |
| ൯൲ | ഒമ്പത്തായിരം | onbattáiram | 9000 |
| ൰൲ | പതിനായിരം | padinnáiram, *vel* | |
| | ഒരുവതിനായിരം | oruvadinnáiram | 10000 |
| ൰൧൲ | ഒരുവത്തൊരായിരം | oruvattoráiram | 11000 |
| ൰൨൲ | ഒരുവത്തിരായിരം | oruvattiráiram | 12000 |
| ൨൰൲ | ഇരുവതിനായിരം | iruvadinnáiram | 20000 |
| ൩൰൲ | മുപ്പതിനായിരം | muppadinnáiram | 30000 |
| ൪൰൲ | നാല്പതിനായിരം | nálpadinnáiram | 40000 |

## TAB. VIII.

| *Figura.* | *Nomen:* | *Poteſtas.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ൫൰൲ | അമ്പതിനായിരം | anbadináiram | 50000 &c. |
| ൱൲ | നൂറായിരം | núrráiram, *vel* | |
| | ലക്ഷം | lakciam | 100000 |
| ൨൱൲ | ഇരുനൂറായിരം | irunúrráiram, *vel* | |
| | രണ്ടലക്ഷം | randalakciam | 200000 |
| ൰൱൲ | പത്തനൂറായിരം | patta núrráiram, *vel* | |
| | പത്തലക്ഷം | patta lakciam | 1000000 |
| ൨൰൱൲ | ഇരുപതനൂറായിരം | iruvadanúrráiram, *vel* | |
| | ഇരുപതലക്ഷം | iruvadalakciam | 2000000 |
| ൱൱൲ | നൂറലക്ഷം | núrralakciam, *vel* | |
| | കോടി | kódi | 10000000 &c. |

ALPHABET

GRANDONI

MALABARIC